

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



September 5, 1923



INSPECTING HIS BEE COLONY



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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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# Pool Confined to Two Provinces

THE Manitoba Wheat Pool Committee, having definitely decided last week to abandon the project of a pool for this year's crop, but to go ahead with the organization so as to bring Manitoba into line with the other provinces for next year, interest in the pooling movement now centres in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the former province signing up has proceeded very satisfactorily. Headquarters last Friday night had on hand 22,171 contracts, covering over 2,000,000 acres, or approximately 80 per cent. of the acreage required to give the pool 50 per cent. of the total wheat acreage of the province. The sign-up campaign finishes on September 5, and there is every confidence that by that date the required acreage will be signed up and probably exceeded.

The Saskatchewan pool was formally incorporated last week under the title of The Saskatchewan Wheat Producers Limited, with A. E. Wilson as its first president and A. J. McPhail, vice-president. Many meetings have been held throughout the province in connection with the sign-up drive, and reports from the districts indicate that contracts are being signed up at a rapid rate and in numbers that promise to give the required 50 per cent. or more of the acreage.

### Manitoba Postpones Pool

That the season was too far advanced to permit of the organizing of a pool along the lines adopted in the other provinces, was the decision come to by the Manitoba Wheat Pool Committee at its first meeting in Winnipeg, last Thursday. Sub-committees, however, were formed to proceed with the work of organizing a pool for the crop of 1924, the drafting of the contract, articles of association and by-laws of the proposed pool, and to make all the necessary arrangements for having a definite plan placed before the farmers of Manitoba at an early date, so that it can be thoroughly discussed and understood before the actual campaign for signatures is undertaken. The contract and elevator committee will meet on September 11, dates have not yet been set for the meetings of the other sub-committees.

### Text of Resolution

Following is the full text of the resolution unanimously adopted by the pool committee:

"In pursuance of the motion adopted by the board of the United Farmers of Manitoba, calling this committee into existence, and looking to the organization of an inter-provincial co-operative wheat marketing system;

"It is hereby resolved that we proceed forthwith to appoint the necessary sub-committees to draft a proposed form of contract, articles of association and by-laws, and to take all necessary steps to formulate plans for a pool, and to lay these plans before the farmers and farmers' organizations of Manitoba in order that the most complete understanding of the proposed plan may be secured.

"While heartily approving of the pooling system and desiring to bring it into operation as early as possible, this committee has been forced to the conclusion that it is impracticable to bring a pool into operation for the handling of the 1923 crop of Manitoba for the following reasons:

## Manitoba Drops Out of Wheat Pool Movement for This Year's Crop, but will Work for Pool for 1924---Satisfactory Progress being made in other two Provinces

### Difficulties to be Encountered

"Since the plan now being promoted in the other two provinces involves distinct provincial pools rather than the one earlier contemplated of an inter-provincial pool, it becomes necessary that Manitoba follow a similar procedure and the working out of the local machinery will require several weeks to complete.

"2. The response to the questionnaire

sent out by the United Farmers of Manitoba does not encourage the belief that fully effective co-operation in the work of securing signatures to a contract would be available while harvesting and threshing are still in progress.

"3. The end of October is the earliest date at which the actual selling of wheat through a pool could be expected to be possible. As the Manitoba crop of this year is materially reduced in

volume owing to damage by rust and heat, and is already reaching the market in considerable quantities, the great bulk of the wheat would by that time be out of the farmers' hands, leaving only a small percentage available to be sold through the pool.

"4. Although the pool could expect to handle only a comparatively small quantity of wheat this season, the cost of organization and the overhead expense of establishing and maintaining the machinery of the pool would be almost as great as for the handling of a full crop, and might add so greatly to the charges on the pooled wheat as to seriously minimize the benefits which the pool is expected to secure for the contract-holders.

"5. The stability of the pool method of selling, and the permanent satisfaction of the farmers of Manitoba with it, will be greatly increased if there is opportunity for full deliberation and discussion of the details of the system.

"For the reasons set out, this committee is of the opinion that it is not advisable to attempt the organization of a pool for the handling of Manitoba wheat this year, but is determined to proceed immediately with the organization of a pool to come into operation in 1924."

Sub-committees appointed to carry on organization plans for the 1924 pool were: Organization—C. H. Burnell, A. J. M. Poole, W. Gourlay, E. Hebert, E. E. Bayne; contract and elevator committee—D. G. McKenzie, P. Broadfoot, W. G. Weir, W. R. Wood and E. C. Ramsay; legal and finance—J. W. Ward, S. R. Henderson, C. H. Burnell, W. Gourlay and a representative of the Retail Merchants' Association.

C. H. Burnell was elected president of the organization; D. G. McKenzie, vice-president; W. R. Wood, treasurer and J. W. Ward, secretary.

### Alberta Making the Grade

Calgary, Aug. 31.—(Guide Special Correspondence).—With five days still to run before the conclusion of the drive for membership in the Alberta wheat pool, more than 80 per cent. of the required acreage to make the contracts effective has been signed up. The total number of contracts signed is 22,171, and the acreage signed up is between 2,100,000 and 2,200,000 today. The staff at pool headquarters has been working night and day during the greater part of the week in order to cope with the heavy mail continuously streaming in from all parts of the province. The figures are still mounting.

According to the members of the provincial legislature under whose direction in the various constituencies the campaign has been carried on, there has been delay in delivery of mail to headquarters in numerous instances. The bulk of the mail from the northern part of the province began to arrive about three days ago. Provincial members from the great majority of constituencies have reported from 60 to 90 per cent. of the acreage in their districts signed up, confidence is expressed, therefore, that the final figures when the drive comes to an end will exceed the necessary quota by a very considerable margin.

The actual acreage which must be

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## Hauling the Grain Crop

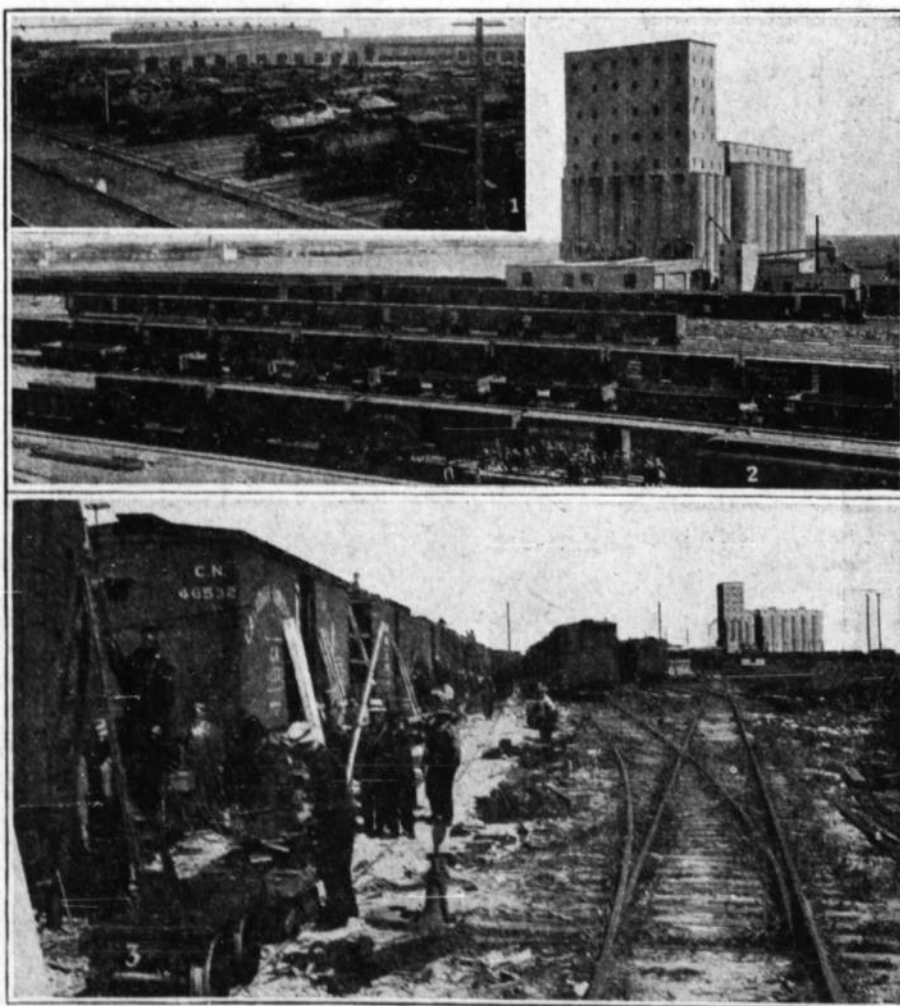
Western Canada's Geographical Handicap and the Work of her Railroads in Overcoming It.

WESTERN Canada imposes upon its railroads a greater task in providing peak load transportation requirements than any other agricultural area in the world. The great pre-war wheat crop of the Russians moved to sea down the well organized inland waterways of the Dneiper, the Don, and the Volga. Uncle Sam's wheat is looked after by half a score of railways favored with a season twice as long as our breathless

ten weeks' rush. The grain of the Argentine is practically all grown in the valley of the Platte, whose broad stream allows ocean-going vessels to penetrate far inland. Australia's whole crop is about half that of Saskatchewan, and grows closer to salt water.

Although an ever increasing volume of grain is going over the westward Vancouver-Panama route, the storage and elevator facilities at Canada's

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Preparing for the big grain movement in the yards of the Canadian National Railways  
Upper left hand corner: A fleet of locomotives tuned up for a hard season's grind.  
Upper: Some of the 50,000 box cars that will be mobilized for the Western Canadian grain haul this fall.  
Lower: Converting flat cars into coal cars to release more box cars for grain.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 5, 1923

## The Wheat Pool Situation

In Alberta wheat pool contracts have been signed up by the thousands during the past week and the campaign managers express confidence that the necessary 50 per cent. acreage will have been secured when the campaign closes on September 5. The feeling in favor of a wheat pool is widespread, and there are few reports indicating opposition or difficulties encountered by canvassers.

The big campaign in Saskatchewan was inaugurated with August 29 as "sign-up day," and canvassers in some districts report as high as 100 per cent. signatures, while many others report that from 80 to 90 per cent. of the farmers in their communities have signed. The organization committee in Saskatchewan believe that they will have fully 50 per cent. of the acreage of that province under contract by September 15, when the campaign ends. From all reports to hand there seems a strong likelihood that both Alberta and Saskatchewan will have sufficient contracts signed to authorize the establishment of the co-operative marketing of wheat this year.

In Manitoba the conclusion has finally been arrived at that it is inadvisable to attempt the establishment of a pool for the handling of the 1923 crop, but organization has already been decided upon to prepare for a pool for the 1924 crop. The representative committee gathered together on the initiative of the U.F.M., thoroughly canvassed the situation, and decided that on account of the unavoidable delays, the fact that the Manitoba crop was already being marketed, and, consequently, only a small portion of it could be expected to go through the pool, it would be better to wait for another year and have ample time to get the organization in shape. The official statement issued by the Manitoba committee, showing the difficulties to be encountered and the reasons for their decision, is published elsewhere in this issue.

The next big task to be undertaken in Saskatchewan and Alberta, as soon as it is definitely known that sufficient contracts have been signed, is organization of the selling system. Here is the biggest job of all. Success or failure depends in a large measure upon the capability of the man or men who handle the technical work of operating the gigantic system which may have to market upwards of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. No single institution (except the wheat board), has ever handled such a volume of wheat.

## Another War in Sight

On June 28, 1914, the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated at Serajevo, by a couple of Bosnian Serb fanatical nationalists. Subsequently, Austria made a series of impossible demands upon the Serbian government in satisfaction of an assumed national injury. A month later Europe had set out on the road which was to be marked by the graves of millions of men who had nothing whatever to do with the cause of the quarrel, and which was to end in a slough of economic and political confusion, if not the collapse of European civilization.

Last week, the Italian members of an inter-allied commission engaged in establishing the boundaries between Greece and Albania, were ambushed and murdered. The nationality of the murderers has not, at this time of writing, been definitely ascertained, but acting on the hasty assumption that they

were Greeks, Premier Mussolini, of Italy, has made upon the Greek government a series of compensatory demands, as impossible as those served upon Serbia by Austria in 1914. He has demanded an apology as humiliating as it was possible to make it; an official funeral service for the victims attended by the Greek cabinet, spectacular honors for the Italian flag; a close enquiry into the murder with Italian officials participating; capital punishment for the perpetrators of the crime; an indemnity of \$9,650,000, and military honors for the bodies of the victims when they are placed on Italian warships for transportation to Italy.

The apology, the funeral service, honors to the Italian flag and the victims of the outrage, have been agreed to by the Greek government. The demands for Italian participation in the enquiry, capital punishment for the murderers and the indemnity of \$9,650,000 have been rejected on the ground that they infringe Greek sovereignty. The Italian fleet has been cleared for action, and at this date (Saturday), Europe is facing a condition similar to that of July, 1914. The danger of another war has become imminent in a few hours.

Italy is a member of the League of Nations, she is a signatory to the covenants of the league. These covenants expressly declare that any war or threat of war is a matter of concern to the whole league, and the league may take such action as may be deemed wise to preserve the peace of nations; that members of the league agree to submit to arbitration disputes that may lead to rupture, and that if any member of the league resorts to war in violation of the agreement to submit disputes to arbitration, it shall by the very fact, be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, and these other members shall thereupon sever all diplomatic relations with the offending nation, and virtually outlaw it among the nations. To these articles Italy has agreed, and the league is bound to take action in the circumstances. The league is now facing the first real test of its usefulness as an instrument of peace. Mussolini may be the dictator of Italy, but it is up to the members of the League of Nations to make it positively clear to him that he is not going to be the dictator of Europe. If the league fails in this crisis it might as well be buried; it will have justified all the criticisms of its opponents and forfeited the confidence of its friends. If it does what it was established to do and what its friends expect it to do in this crisis, it will have fully justified its existence.

## Concentrating Financial Power

The concentration of financial power in Canada is proceeding at a merry pace to the very evident gratification of the institutions which are gathering this power into their hands. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has swallowed up the Bank of Hamilton, just as the Bank of Montreal swallowed up the Merchants Bank last year. The Merchants Bank was solvent, and so, according to all reports, was the Bank of Hamilton, but the merger in both cases, the public was told, was for the good and welfare of the country.

There is something that is not quite clear in this last merger. The Bank of Hamilton, the reports stated, sustained heavy losses through the suspension of the Home Bank. That may be so, but Sir John Aird, general

manager of the Bank of Commerce, informed the Canadian Press that the merger had been effected after many months of negotiating. Clearly, therefore, the losses sustained through the failure of the Home Bank had nothing whatever to do with the merger. Indeed, Sir John Aird indicated the real reason: adverse trade conditions have seriously affected banking, and the merger was put through to stabilize the banking business. In other words, like others, the Bank of Hamilton had made some bad business guesses, and its losses were such that it was the part of wisdom to sell out while the selling was good.

Sir John Aird also affirms that there will be more amalgamations, all in the interest of banking stability. There is not a particle of doubt that the concentration of financial power leads to financial stability. In England five great banks control the finance of the nation, and things are marching in the same direction in this country. Financial power is rapidly passing into the hands of a few individuals to be used for the promotion of private interest, with the public interest coming in as a lofty but merely incidental ideal, and it is important to note that this power is vested in these people by the public. Banks do not operate on the money of the shareholders alone, in fact, their capital plays a very small part in the operations. It is the privileges conferred upon them by law, and the machinery devised by modern business which enable the banks to make large profits when properly managed, and to sustain heavy losses when improperly managed. The modern bank, as a plain though paradoxical fact, makes dividends out of what it owes and the law gives it the authority to make money in that particular way. This is, of course, a valuable privilege, and the more valuable as there are fewer to share it. Thus the process of amalgamation may go on, motivated not by considerations of public welfare, but by ambitions of institutions and individuals until financial power is wielded by a comparatively few men.

It is this danger, now seen to be real enough, that is giving stimulus and strength not only to the demand for more rigid regulation and control of banking, but for the establishment of a national bank. If there must be a monopoly of banking there is but one place for the power that accompanies the monopoly—in the government. Stability is certainly a supreme desideratum in banking, but with private interest in control it may be secured at the expense of public interest. The people instinctively realize this, hence the distrust of all bank mergers, and the feeling that the explanations of them are so much camouflage, and that back of these amalgamations, of which there have been six in the last six years, is the rivalry of two financial groups, with headquarters at Montreal and Toronto, respectively. Between these two groups of big business the public welfare of the country is in danger of a ruthless squeezing unless public opinion forces a more determined action on the part of the government than was shown on the revision of the Bank Act at the last session of parliament.

## Lest We Forget

A prominent witness before the Royal Grain Enquiry Board, in Saskatchewan, is reported in the press as stating that all the advantages secured by the farmers in years gone by through amendments to The Grain Act, have been commuted by the grain trade



to its own interests, leaving none of these advantages now to benefit the farmer. It is hardly conceivable that any well-informed person would make such a statement seriously. In these times of depression and discouragement people are apt to make sweeping statements which are not accurate. Such a statement as the above, if it were actually made, was no doubt an expression of impatience, but nevertheless it was dangerous because of its effect in creating additional unrest and discouragement.

The great and fundamental advantages secured years ago by the persistent and untiring efforts of the organized farmers through Grain Act amendments remain today as they have been for many years, and their benefits to the farmers have totalled millions and millions of dollars. Those benefits thus secured cannot possibly be absorbed by the grain trade in any appreciable degree. If the protection to the farmer afforded by the Grain Act were to be withdrawn today and conditions became as they were about twenty years ago, it would create a revolution in this country. These benefits secured by Grain Act amendments are now such common-place matters of fact, and have been so long established, that there is a tendency to forget them and to minimize what the farmers have accomplished for themselves by means of their organizations.

It is less than 25 years ago in this country that a farmer who attempted to secure a car in which to ship his own grain was treated with derision. He sold his grain to the local elevator because there was nowhere else to sell it, and he took the price that was offered him because there was no competition and there was no other avenue through which to ship his grain. That was the day before there was any car-order book, before there was any loading platform, and before there was any car-distribution clause by which the farmers shared with the local

elevator in securing their cars for shipment. These three provisions in the Canada Grain Act alone have brought untold millions of dollars in benefit to the grain growers of the prairie provinces—not as a special privilege, but as a matter of simple justice. It was these provisions that broke the grip of the elevator combine in this country.

The wheat grower in Western Canada, under the present system, has a greater freedom in his choice of marketing and greater protection under the law through the Canada Grain Act than is afforded to the wheat grower in any other country under the sun. It is well that these hard, cold facts should not be forgotten in times of discouragement.

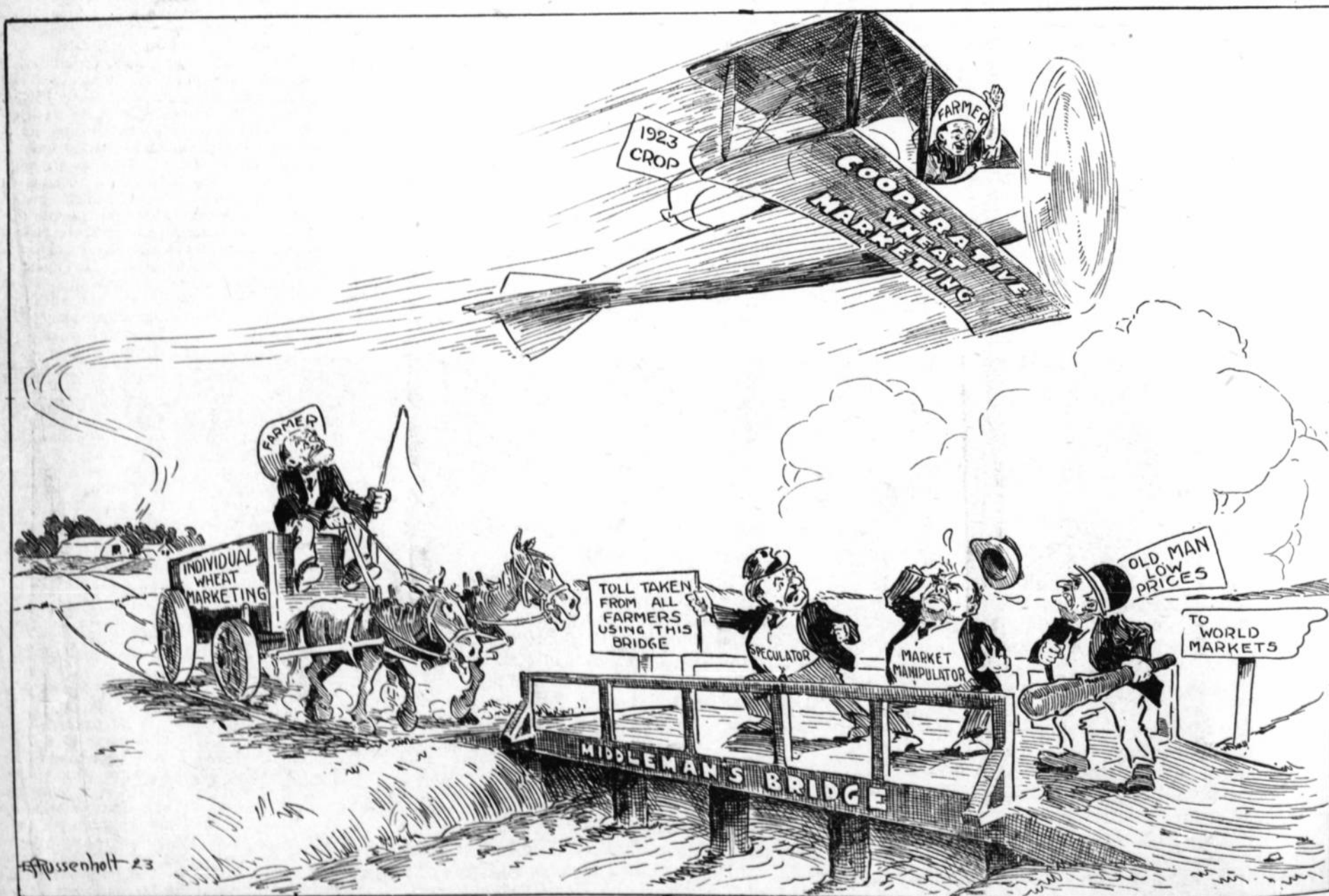
### France Stands Pat

The French reply to the British note of August 11, does not bring the two governments any nearer co-operation. M. Poincare sticks resolutely to the Treaty of Versailles and the French interpretation of it. He will not consent to submit the question of the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr to the Hague International Court of Justice, neither will he evacuate the Ruhr except as Germany pays reparations. He will, however, relax the rigor of the occupation provided Germany agrees to abandon passive resistance and recognizes the right of the French to occupy the Ruhr under the terms of the treaty. France will not agree to have the question of Germany's capacity to pay reparations referred to an international tribunal, nor will she accept less in reparations than the amount already fixed and accepted by Germany unless her external debts are reduced or cancelled. In reply to Lord Curzon's broad hint that France ought to begin paying her debt to Great Britain, M. Poincare says: "France has never repudiated her debts and never will, but she is convinced no British government will ever apply to an ally the pressure the London cabinet

does not find it possible to apply, today, to the former enemies of France." In connection with evacuation of the Ruhr, he affirms that to accede to the request "would be to justify the attitude of Germany, and, in the words of Lloyd George before the Supreme Council in March, 1921, 'it would be the victors who would pay the cost of defeat, and the vanquished who would harvest the fruits of victory.'" All this may be good repartee but it is not helping to improve the situation. M. Poincare does, indeed, indicate that he is anxious to continue the discussion and to find a way of getting Germany to pay what the Allies have decided she must pay and what she agreed to pay. The tone of the reply, however, gives little hope that continuance of the discussion would be profitable, and it is reported that Premier Baldwin has decided to have a heart-to-heart talk with M. Poincare in a final effort to break down French determination to stick to a policy which the British government and the British people believe can only end in disaster.

That Germany must and shall pay reparations to the full extent of her capacity is as firmly maintained in Great Britain as in France, but the British, and in fact the majority outside of France, are thoroughly convinced that the French have gone the wrong way about getting reparations out of Germany, and that if the course is adhered to nobody will get any reparations, and the economic structure of Europe will crumble in ruins.

The London Daily Herald, the only Labor daily in Great Britain, is again making an urgent plea for support. It has a circulation of 300,000, but it must have 500,000 or go out of existence. In the last election Labor polled over four million votes, but Labor evidently prefers to buy and read the papers that are opposed to Labor. There's a moral in this if one will stop to think it over.



Putting It Over Them



# The International Interest

"A BUSHEL of wheat entering into export trade is a bushel of wheat, nothing more or less, whether grown in the United States or Canada, or, for that matter, India, Australia, or the Argentine." Therefore George C. Jewett, general manager of the American Wheat Growers' Associated and definitely selected as the leader of the co-operative wheat-marketing movement of the United States, concludes that farmers of the republic are as much concerned with the development of efficient sales organizations in Canada as they are with their own undertakings.

"As a matter of plain fact we are watching developments in Canadian wheat growing as closely as our own program," said Mr. Jewett, when asked to discuss recent reports of the organization of wheat pooling associations in the provinces. "In the American Wheat Growers Associated group of farmers' associations there are nine state units. A bushel added to the Washington association has just as much effect in our march toward the ultimate goal of market control as a bushel signed in Nebraska or North Dakota. From the standpoint of the world's markets the same fact is true of Canada. The organization of stable pooling concerns in the provinces will add as much to the American movement as a comparable increase in the United States pool, when considered from a basis of world price control."

## Northwest Wheat Growers

Mr. Jewett was selected to lead the co-operative wheat-marketing movement in the United States when the first association was established in Washington in 1920. He was drafted from the Federal Land Bank of Spokane and came into the farmers' organization with knowledge and experience gained from 25 years of banking in wheat-producing sections of the country. He maintained his position at the head of the movement when other associations were formed and the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated was established as a joint sales agency for these state concerns. He is the man described by the Dakota Farmer, published in the heart of the American wheat country, as having "accomplished more along co-operative wheat-marketing plans than any other person living or dead."

The expansion of the original territorial sales agency into the American Wheat Growers Associated, which will market 90 per cent. of the wheat pooled in the United States during this and following years, with Mr. Jewett in the position of general manager, places him at the head of the national undertaking. He consequently discusses the new Canadian development, not only with the authority of experience in wheat pooling comprehending the entire history of the United States movement, but his opinions assume almost an official importance because of his position at the head of the organizations in the States.

## National or International

"Will it not be necessary for the organizations in Canada and the United States to consolidate under one international head to prevent competition among wheat growers?"

"I see no necessity for such action and at times I seriously doubt its advisability," was the answer. "Two pooling organizations are not to be compared with two competing business establish-

## Canada's Wheat Pool in Prospect; An Interview with George C. Jewett, General Manager of the American Wheat Growers Associated Inc.---By Ray McClung

ments. Their interests are identical and a course of action which brings profit to one will consequently profit the other. Assuming a pooling organization in Canada large enough to exert definite control over markets and a farmers' machine of like size in the United States, all that would be necessary in my mind would be a sort of international council with advisory powers, interpreting market conditions and recommending back to the national sales concerns the best regulation of the flow of wheat to export markets.

"I do not mean by this that I believe it would be wise for the same plan of dual organizations to be carried on down through the states and provinces. Here there enter questions of efficiency, the obtainance of proper personnel, economy of operation, which can be reached only through co-ordinated effort and large bushelage control. But a national wheat pool either in the United States or Canada is a large enough business for one group of men to handle, and I doubt if it ever will be found necessary to consolidate the two into one concern."

## Good Groundwork in Canada

In considering the development of co-operative organizations, Mr. Jewett separates the work into two clear-cut phases, organization and preliminary operation. He declares that there must be no confusion between the two activities if a stable marketing machine is to be created.

"Organization must precede operation and consequently it is the feature which now most clearly concerns Canadian wheat growers," he said. "But before discussing the organization work, I want to point out that the operation of the Canadian pooling machine will be quite similar to that of our own organization in the States. The problems of operation will be much the same, with but one exception in favor of Canada, and one other where we have the advantage.

"The Canadian wheat growers' association will have the distinct benefit of being able to build on the remarkable storage and marketing machine which is already in existence, a closely knit, efficient and successful structure which had no parallel in the States when our own associations were put under way. Not only does it furnish physical properties necessary to wheat handling, controlled and operated by the farmers, but its educational work in the past has been such as to prepare

the way for just such succeeding movements as wheat pooling. Your Canadian farmers will approach the new method of marketing with a better ground-work, a keener insight into what may be accomplished, than was the case with many of our own.

"The importance of this cannot be over-estimated. In our organization work we find our most receptive farmers in localities where agricultural business organizations have been operating, even if along a different plan from our own. And the fact that through your existing organizations vast storage and other essentials for orderly marketing are to be provided, may mean the difference between success and failure for the pooling market.

## Export a Disadvantage

"On the other hand the Canadian wheat poolers face a greater problem than do those of the United States in the fact that their production goes more greatly into export channels, making control of export prices more vitally important in Canada than with us. Let me explain this point concretely:

"Assume the annual wheat production in the United States to be the round figure of 800,000,000 bushels. Assume the export to be 200,000,000 bushels. The marketing associations, then, with a control of domestic production, could if necessary, sell the export at prices over which they have no control, even at less than cost, plus a profit. Then under proper tariff protection, they could establish domestic prices at a basis which would make up for the loss on export sales, with the result that the average return to the farmer would comprehend a legitimate price for his wheat. I realize that such a method of operation would not be pleasant to the producers of wheat in other countries, but remember that after all the American export is not the compelling influence in world's price ranges. If the United States wheat growers only were organized, they probably could not exert sufficient price influence to put world's markets at a legitimate basis, and their alternative then would be to accept world prices for what they were and make up the deficit in increasing returns from wheat going into domestic use.

"To the contrary, the Canadian surplus forms an exceedingly large proportion of the total production, so to secure legitimate prices for Canadian wheat, the marketing organization must

not only be in a position to exert control over domestic prices, but also over those obtaining in world's markets. Here the problem they face is greater than that confronting us.

## No Competition from U.S.

"Wheat growers of the provinces may rest assured, however, that they are not going to suffer from the competition of United States wheat even if we are forced to establish domestic prices at a higher point than prices in world's markets, under the protection of tariffs. Indeed, the very fact that better prices can be secured in the United States would make us loath to dispose of our wheat on lower export markets, and it would undoubtedly act as an influence in bettering the international situation. With control of the production both in the United States and Canada in the hands of co-operative marketing associations, I believe there is no doubt of the power of the organizations to correct world, as well as domestic prices."

## Adequate Funds Imperative

"Based upon your broad experience in the organization and operation of wheat growers' associations in the United States, Mr. Jewett, what would be your advice to the organizers of the Canadian movement?"

"Of first and prime importance, the provision of adequate finances for organization work. Bitter experiences of our own, through lack of sufficient funds to carry on organization as we should like to have done, makes that an outstanding point in the consideration of the Canadian development.

"If the Canadian movement starts with access to the necessary funds it can bend all its efforts to the work of perfecting the organization before attempting actual operation. It can see that enough wheat is signed to be of real moment in price control. I am assuming, of course, that the organization will be built on standard and accepted co-operative principles of 100 per cent. pooling with a compulsory and binding long-term contract.

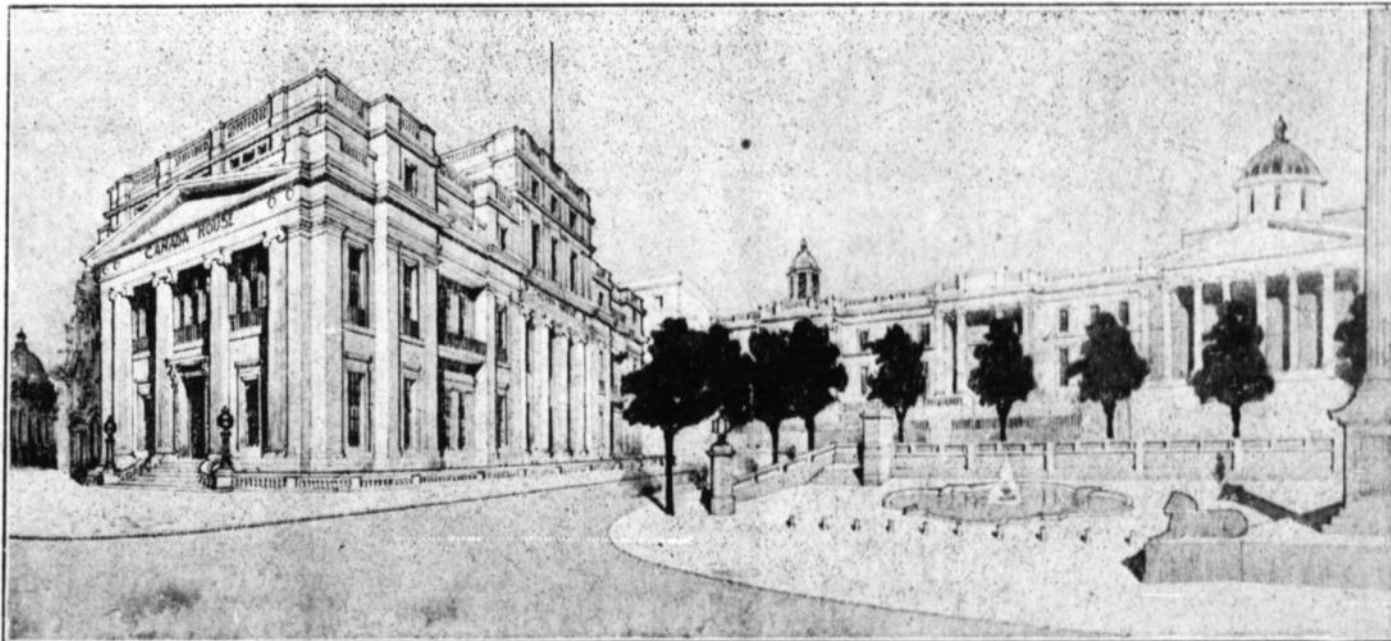
"But when an organization starts without adequate funds, as was the case with many of our state associations, it immediately faces the necessity for entering into operation, no matter how small its pool may be, to keep its head above water. This means more expense in the sales work, because of small bushelage, than should be the case. It means that the people who should be devoting all of their time to organization must also be spread over the work of operation. It means a smaller and slower growth than should be the case. We in the United States have been at work now for nearly four years and we are just at the same place where we can launch a broadspread membership campaign on a national basis—a course which should have been undertaken years ago, and would have been, too, had we been able to provide finances. But the co-operative wheat-marketing movement when we started was a new and untried thing, and we had to prove its worth before the money coffers were opened to us.

## Result of Four Years' Work

"We expect our progress to be much more rapid from now on than it has been in the past. As the net result of our four years' work, we have

some 60,000 members, and under normal crop conditions from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of wheat under contract. Between now and July 1, 1924,

Continued on Page 17

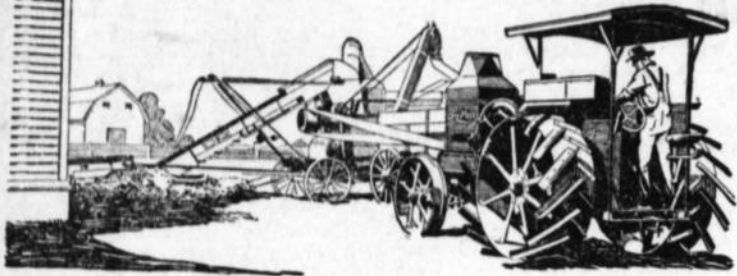


New Canadian Headquarters in London

The High Commissioner announces the acquisition of the premises of the Union Club, in Trafalgar Square, London, which are now undergoing alteration to accommodate the various departments which will be housed therein. The building was erected in 1824. In its great drawing room George IV. used to disport himself with his friends, the Union having been his favorite club. The site is probably one of the finest in London, and faces the offices of the National Railways and the C.P.R. It is understood that the interest on the purchase price will be little, if any, greater than the rentals of the several buildings which now house the scattered departments under the direction of the High Commissioner.



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## OILPULL

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Pulley is correctly placed on the right hand side up from ground. Front axle is adjustable to permit shifting the frame to left—gives generous belt clearance. Operator lines up in a "head on" position. Belt is always in full view.



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## The Core of the Farm Problem

*I Am Largely of Opinion That One Good Crop in the West—Let Us Pray Heaven That it Come This Year—Will Remove Very Much of the Irritation that Exists Among our Western Friends—Mr. Fielding, Hansard, page 4160*

Mr. Fielding is rated a wise man. Besides, he comes from the East, the traditional home of wise men. Having delivered more budget speeches than any other statesman in the British Empire, he is supposed to know a great deal more about business generally than most politicians. His admirers also claim that he has produced more surpluses than any other finance minister within the Empire. Admitting all this, Mr. Fielding, wise as he is, is away off on the agricultural problem. Indeed, he does not seem to know what the real cause of the problem is. He evidently proceeds on the assumption that crops wouldn't be grown, unless there were a fair margin of profit in them, just as some of the banks say that they would have to close up if they couldn't get more than seven per cent. on their money. Well, a farmer has to work his land or get out; he has to take a chance on the returns.

It so happens that one of the branches of the Dominion government, the Bureau of Statistics, has just issued a bulletin on prices that dispels the notion that because a farmer gets a good crop of wheat he is sure to make a lot of money. This bulletin, called Prices and Price Indexes, June, 1923, is an eye-opener on the farm problem. Most people who have given thought to it know that the chief cause of the problem lies in the spread between the prices of the products that the farmer has to sell and the prices of the things he must buy. The bulletin shows just what the spread is, and the purchasing power of the farmer, as compared with what it was ten years ago.

### What the Farmer Gets

In this connection it is to be noted that the price of December wheat has dropped as low as 96½c. This is important in that it indicates the measure of the farmer's purchasing power during next fall and winter. The bulletin says that the average price of No. 1 Northern at Fort William, in 1913, was 88 cents, so that as the difference in the prices is very little greater than the increase in the freight rate, the net return for wheat is approximating to that in 1913.

Note also the prices of some of the other things that the farmer sells. The average price of choice steers on the Toronto market in 1913 was \$6.89 per hundredweight; in June of this year it was \$8.00. But hogs, the "thick, smooth" quality, which, in 1913 averaged \$9.02 a hundredweight, in June only brought \$8.77. Hides, however, quoted at 14 cents a pound in Toronto, 1913, in June brought only from 11 cents to 12 cents. The finest creamery butter in Montreal brought 27 cents a pound in 1913, and 31½ cents in June of this year. Eggs, fresh, special, averaged 35 cents a dozen in Montreal during 1913 and brought from 34 to 35 cents last June. On the other hand wool, western range, quoted at 21½ cents per pound in Toronto during 1913, brought from 32 to 33 cents this year. Milk, cheese and poultry were also higher than in 1913. Bear in mind that only with these products can the farmer pay for what he buys.

### What the Farmer Pays

Now mark the increase in the prices of the things that the farmer has to buy. He must have tea and sugar; but it is found that while the farmer's cattle and wheat are bringing very little more than in 1913, while hogs are bringing less, the wholesale price of granulated sugar jumped from 4.19 cents a pound in 1913 to 10.16 cents in June of this year. Eggs don't bring any more than they did in 1913, but sugar, for which many a farmer's wife exchanges eggs, is actually 140 per cent. higher; and instead of it coming down it was actually 82 per cent. higher in June than the average price last year. Eggs are also exchanged for tea, coffee, cocoa and spices, but it

is found that these are 98 per cent. higher than they were ten years ago.

The majority of farmers like a quiet smoke once in a while; but this is getting to be too much of a luxury for some, the price of tobacco having increased 84 per cent. during the last ten years. However, this is easy compared with the increase in the cost of matches, which has actually jumped 232 per cent. That is to say, it takes two and one-third dozen more eggs to buy the same number of matches that one dozen would buy in 1913. Or to look at it another way, it costs 232 per cent. more to strike a match now than it did ten years ago.

It will probably be found that the low price that the farmer's products bring, as compared with that of those things he must buy, is doing more than anything else to postpone marriage. Take the case of the young farmer, who, having courted a nice young girl for some time, decides that it is time to get the knot tied. See what he is up against. In the first place he wants a house. Well, lumber and timber cost 70 per cent., and lime and cement 59 per cent. more than in 1913. Glass has gone up 81 per cent.; bricks, 60 per cent.; and lead, putty and shellac 93 per cent. These are formidable increases; but it is only when he comes to furnish it that the advance in prices becomes fully apparent. Furniture prices in June were actually 129 per cent. higher than they were in 1913. If a little pottery is desired the cost is found to be 226 per cent. greater. All that the young man has to give in exchange for these things is the product of his labor. So when he finds that he has to give one and one-third bushels of wheat more for the same amount of furniture that one bushel bought in the year before the war, no wonder he asks himself, where is it to come from? So don't be surprised if the young farmer is inclined to be a bit slow in getting tied up.

### Clothing Prices

The prairies having a cold climate, which renders necessary the wearing of a great deal of warm clothing, the increase in its cost falls especially hard on those who live in these provinces, and that because grain and cattle are their chief products. In the matter of the prices of textile products the fates seem to have combined worse against the western farmer. Woolens, an absolute necessity, cost actually 135 per cent. more than they did in 1913; wools and yarn, 76 per cent. more; cotton hosiery, 196 per cent. more. In the case of cotton fabrics the increase has been 121 per cent., and in cotton yarns and threads 103 per cent. Most farmers' wives like a little silk, but its cost is 129 per cent. greater than it was in 1913. It now takes over three bushels of wheat to buy as many cotton hose as one bushel would have bought ten years ago. These are government figures.

Hardware costs 88 per cent. more than it did in 1913, and wire is 81 per cent. more; while the cost of tools and hand implements is 114 per cent. higher. Coal and its products are 116 per cent. higher. Owing to important strikes in California, which have so greatly increased the output, the cost of petroleum products is, fortunately, only about three per cent. higher. The price of rubber products is also down, the drop in this case having been very marked. But it is also worth noting that while fats only bring 14 per cent. more than they did a decade ago, soap prices are up 58 per cent.

The prairie farmer is urged on every hand to go into mixed farming, and the advice generally may be good; but while hides and skins in June were actually 20 per cent. lower than they were in 1913, the price of boots and shoes in June of this year was 45 per cent. higher.

These observations have not been made for the purpose of feeding discontent, or for promoting selfish class

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interests. They have merely drawn attention to official statements, which otherwise might not have received the attention they merit. Many bankers and big business men reading the crop forecasts are undoubtedly making the same mistake as Mr. Fielding, estimating the net return to the farmer on the mere basis of the aggregate yield. They are looking at the situation from the wrong angle. They fail to see that

if the prices of farm products continue to fall while the prices of the things the farmer must buy stay up, and even go higher, then instead of being better, he is bound to be worse off. They must get their minds off the size of the crop and get them centred on the spread in prices. For until a considerable readjustment takes place in this respect, neither the farmer nor business in general can truly come back.

## Hon. E. C. Drury and the U.F.O.

*Former Premier Agrees to Remain Leader of the U.F.O. Group in Legislature Provided Policy of Broadening Out is Accepted*

THE result of the provincial election in Ontario has been to create a situation in the ranks of the farmers, which, apparently, cannot be cleared up until the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario. On July 26, a conference was held in Toronto, of elected members, unsuccessful candidates and officers of the United Farmers of Ontario. At this conference a committee of twelve, equally representative of the elected United Farmer members of the legislature and the U.F.O. executive was decided upon, this committee to consider and report on the advisability of calling a provincial convention to discuss the creation in Ontario of a new party based on Progressive principles. This plan was accepted by the U.F.O. executive on the understanding that no final action could be taken by them on the report of the proposed committee without the sanction of the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario. At the conclusion of the conference Hon. Mr. Raney, former attorney-general in the province, issued a statement to the press in which it was stated that "Mr. Drury intimated his acceptance of the leadership proffered at the recent meeting of the elected members, on two conditions. First, on the endorsement of the action of the U.F.O. members of the legislature by a province-wide convention; second, on an appeal being made to all classes of the community. Mr. Drury made it very clear that he would not agree to be the leader of a class movement."

### Must Be Left to Convention

Following this conference the U.F.O. executive had a meeting and also issued a statement in which a review was made of the organized farmers in politics, beginning with the patrons of industry, and dealing with the controversies which have taken place in the province since the election of 1919. In connection with the "broadening out" controversy, the executive of the U.F.O. quote the resolution passed at the annual convention in December, 1922, in which it was resolved:

"1. That no change be made in the form of organization for political purposes.

"2. That this convention reaffirm its adherence to the policy of constitutional autonomy, and

"3. That this convention is opposed to the transformation of the farmers' movement into a new political party."

The statement goes on to say: "until this matter is reopened and a more comprehensive definition of the term 'broadening out' is passed upon by a similar convention, your executive can proceed no further in setting out the policy of our movement regarding political action than to act in accordance with a resolution passed at the conference of elected men, defeated candidates and the U.F.O. executive. This resolution asked for the appointment by the U.F.O. executive of a committee of six to co-operate with a committee of six elected members of the legislature to further consider the advisability of calling a provincial political convention of representative electors to select a leader and formulate a future policy. It will naturally follow that the report of such joint committee will not be acted upon unless it has the endorsement of the annual convention. In the event of the annual convention ratifying the same, such policy will become the defined course of our movement, otherwise no change

will be made in the formation of our organization for political purposes."

### U.F.O. and Interlocking Directorates

At Barrie, on August 7, Mr. Drury addressed the annual picnic of the North Simcoe U.F.O., in which he expressed conviction that the time was ripe for the birth of a Progressive party in Canada, a party that should be divorced from any occupational class movement and which should be on a basis broad enough to appeal to all classes of the community. He also stated that it was time for a house cleaning in the head office of the U.F.O. organization, intimating that through interlocking directorates the affairs of the U.F.O., the United Farmers' Co-operative Company and the Farmers' Publishing Company, the publishers of The Farmers' Sun, were in the hands of a clique, and that it was time that the farmers woke up, found out how this clique were discharging the duties devolving upon them, and set about getting their organization into better shape.

J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O., replied in a speech at a farmer picnic at Feversham, Ontario, the next day. "It seems hard to realize," said Mr. Morrison, "that this charge against the evils of an interlocking board comes from one who more than any one else is guilty. For five years (1914-1919), Mr. Drury sat on both boards, the board of the U.F.O. and the United Farmers of Ontario Co-operative Company." He denied that there was any interlocking between the organizations and in connection with broadening out, he stated that the organization was bound by the decisions of the convention. Political power, said Mr. Morrison, was not the aim of the U.F.O. The organization looked upon politics merely as a means to an end. Those who wanted to form a new political party had a perfect right to do so and call it by any name they liked, but they had no right to use the U.F.O. as the centre of such a new party.

### North Dakota Wheat Farm Costs

That the North Dakota grain farmer must pay an average cost of \$1.49, where the yield is 8.2 bushels per acre to produce a bushel of 1923 wheat, is the statement made today by Rex E. Willard, farm economist at the North Dakota Agricultural College.

"These records were obtained through county agents in their respective counties," said Mr. Willard, "and are tabulated from prices paid by 122 North Dakota farmers in ten representative counties of the state. Production costs per acre vary, of course, with the yield in bushels per acre. Low yields are always produced at a high cost. The yield of 2½ bushels per acre costs approximately \$3.33 per bushel, a yield of seven bushels costs nearly \$1.64 per bushel, ten bushels cost \$1.25, while 19 bushels per acre yield would cost but 89 cents per bushel."

The records tabulated on wheat production costs show a downward trend in labor and other costs. Month wages for spring and summer work decreased from about \$50 per month in 1921 to \$45 in 1923. Harvest wages decreased from \$4.13 to \$3.43. Gasoline decreased three cents a gallon, twine fell four cents a pound, oats fed to the horses used in the wheat fields costs 13 cents a bushel less in 1923 than in 1921, threshing costs dropped three cents a bushel, and taxes dropped four cents an acre. Seed wheat cost 49 cents less in 1923 than in 1921.



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N.B.—Old Style Powder and Pill Vaccines still made for those who prefer them.

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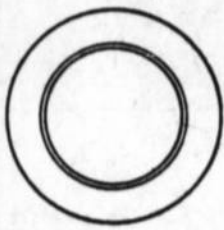
Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan  
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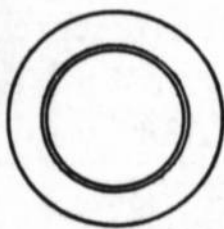
## "O"! For a Tire



Some tires are like a big round "O", constantly reminding you of "owe".



and then again some are of so little importance that they just remind you of zero "O", as far as you are concerned.



There's "naught" about your car so important to your peace of mind as the right choice of tires.



Are the kind you "Ought" to have.

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### Winnipeg Livestock Exchange

At Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg,  
September 26, 27, 28, 29, 1923

The purpose of the show is to assemble a practical demonstration of types, correctness of age, condition and weight which best conform to the required classifications in various markets open to and offering special inducements to Western Canadian cattle.

The Winnipeg Livestock Exchange are conducting this new enterprise in the belief that its effort will be a much needed stabilizing of the industry, and in providing an object lesson in the commercial advantages to the stockman who raises the proper types of animals.

Entries may be made through any commission firm at Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, up to September 24. No horned cattle will be allowed to compete, and animals entered may be pure-breds or grades, but must show the characteristics typical of the breed indicated.

### AUCTION SALE

(Conducted by Hon. T. C. Norris), will be held on September 28

Write for full details of Rules, List of Prizes, etc., to

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## Corn Growing and Listing

*W. D. Trego says Utility of Lister Has Been So Well Demonstrated That His Gang Plows Are For Sale Cheap*

I WAS much interested in the report of The Guide representative on corn growing in Alberta and Saskatchewan, but I think he drew some wrong conclusions.

While I know listing is not the best method of preparing land for corn in a heavy gumbo soil in a wet year, yet, we must remember that wet seasons are the exception and not the rule in Western Canada.

While peas are much more easily covered with soil in a furrow than corn is, yet with the proper cultivator most of them should be saved if the work is carefully done.

The greatest mistake we made this season is the variety of peas we seeded. As 1922 was my first experiment in growing corn and peas together, and as I only tried out two varieties that year, I told every one that the matter of variety was yet an experiment, and I bought mostly the Canadian field peas because it was highly recommended and was about the only variety we could get in quantity, but I found it was too slow a grower and produces too small a vine to give the best results with corn for a fodder crop. The Prussian Blue, or Canadian Blue, is somewhat later in maturing, but grows so much more abundantly that I am now convinced that it will be a much better pea to grow with corn than the Canadian field pea.

### Cut Worms

As I find the cut worms will work on the peas as well as on the corn, I now feel that we should use more seed so as to have enough for the cut worms and some left to make a stand. If they are fairly thick in the rows they do not stool so heavily as they do if they are given more room, but I believe it hastens maturity, so no harm is done to the crop if the peas are fairly thick in the rows, and if the worms are bad, as they have been in many fields this year, the thicker seeding is likely to bear a fair stand.

Every corn grower who seeds enough to require more than one cultivator should have some lister cultivators for doing the early cultivating, and the wheel-guide cultivators for doing the later work after the furrows are filled up.

For the 950 acres I seeded to corn and peas, I had four two-rowed lister cultivators and three wheel-guide two-rowed cultivators, but I will try to get two more of the wheel-guide machines for next season as the wet weather prevented me from keeping up with the work as it should have been done and the weeds got quite a start in part of the field before we got them under control. Two more cultivators, or one for every 100 acres in crop will take very good care of the crops ordinary years.

The first weeds to make the start in listed land grow along the sides of the furrows where it is very difficult to get at them with the wheel-guide machines without rolling too much soil into the furrows for the small plants, and it is very difficult to handle the wheel-guide machine on the high, sharp ridges. The regular lister cultivator

follows in the furrows and is guided by a pair of pan-shaped wheels, which follow the bottom of the furrow at each side and guide the discs which follow them. They can be set to destroy all the weeds along the sides of the furrows, and a pair of shovels follows behind on the tops of the ridges to destroy the weeds there and help to level down the ridges so the wheel-guide machines can follow after the lister machines have been over the land once or twice. They can be used after the crop is well grown, while the lister cultivator is not intended for working large corn.

I found that the listing should be very carefully done so as to have all rows just the same distance apart, because the two-rowed lister-cultivator can not work the two rows which a two-rowed lister makes, but must skip one row and takes the first and third row in the field the first time through and the second and fourth rows the next time.

### Where Straight Driving Pays

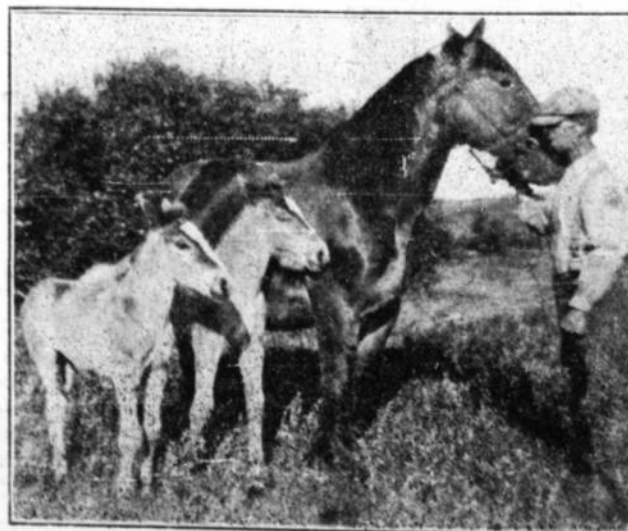
In this way if the driving is not very carefully done when the first listing is done, and the distance between the rows varies more than a few inches one cultivator is sure to pull the other cultivator off the row enough to cut it out in places or cover the young plants, and if you have your shovels set to cover the space between rows forty inches apart and the distance in places is forty-six inches, it will leave a strip of weeds in the centre six inches wide, which makes a bad mess. I did not realize the importance of this last fall when I did my first listing, and I want to warn all farmers who expect to do fall listing this fall to take all possible pains with the work if you want to have a nice, even stand of corn and free from weeds between the rows.

The manufacturers all make a wheel-guide lister in a single-row type, but none of them make a wheel-guide for the two-rowed machines. I can see no reason, however, why the same principle can not be applied to the two-rowed machines that is applied to the one-rowed machines.

I propose to take a pair of the wheels for the lister cultivators and attach them out to one side of my two-rowed listers and let them follow the last furrow so as to guide the machine.

Last fall I worked six horses abreast and it is harder to drive them accurately that way than if driven tandem, but I have found that eight horses do the work better and can be driven more accurately working four abreast, with one horse of each four following the furrow, and by having more power the subsoilers can be run deeper and make a deeper gash in the bottom of the furrow so as to let the melting snows into the soil in place of allowing it to run off into the low spots in the field.

I do my listing right round the field so when I come to harvest I can work round the corn field with the binders just as I would round the wheat fields, and in that way one wheel-guide on one side of the lister is all that will be required.



"A Crop of Twins Like Us will settle the Farm Power Problem!"

"Our mother is a Clydesdale mare, as you may see. Our father is registered, as all good four-legged fathers should be. We have an older sister who resembles us as closely as another pea out of the same pod. When we all grow up and go out together, people will look at us admiringly, and envy our owner, Wm. A. Wilson, of Birsay, Sask."



### Fall Listing

The fall listing is a big advantage in holding all the snow on the field and getting the moisture well down in the subsoil when the spring thaws come. By putting a leveler over the tops of the ridges early in the spring it not only rolls enough soil in on top of the moisture in the furrows to make a good mulch to protect it, but it firms down the soil on the ridges and makes an ideal seed bed to germinate all the weed seed before time to start planting corn. In this case when the second listing is done it not only destroys the weeds which have started but covers the moisture in the bottoms of the winter furrows so deep that it is well out of the way of the hot winds and the heat of the sun when the seed

is deposited in the bottoms of the fresh furrows. Between the strips of moisture the roots of the young plants soon reach out and begin to feed upon the stored moisture. They are able to make use of all the moisture which is gathered during the winter by the snows drifting into the furrows instead of having it evaporate and float off in the atmosphere as the bulk of it does in the ordinary methods of cultivation.

There are so many advantages in using the lister that my gang plows are for sale very cheap. The lister conserves moisture, prevents soil drifting and saves a great deal of time and expense in preparing the land for crop, but like every other job it must be done right to get the best results.

## Making Rope Out of Binder Twine

Professor V. W. Jackson, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg

WHEN P. G. Holden, director of the Extension Work, International Harvester Company, was on our Better Farming Train, a year ago, his most interesting demonstration was making rope out of waste binder twine by means of a very simple apparatus.

There is always a left-over ball of twine, or one that gets wet or knotted or collapses so that it cannot be used in the binder. It should not be thrown away, for it makes a better rope than can be bought in stores and for one-third the cost. Rope costs 30 to 40 cents a pound, twine costs 13 to 14 cents and makes a pound of rope, and a much better manilla fibre than is put in ropes.

The apparatus is very simple and can be made in 10 or 15 minutes and 30 feet of rope can be made in another 10 or 15 minutes. I have many times made the apparatus in the schoolroom with just the material that was found there and shown the children how to make rope in less than half an hour.

Take two pickets or narrow stripes of board two and a half feet long, place them together, bore three gimlet holes six inches apart, cut six inches of either end of one so that it can be used as a crank. Now cut three pieces seven inches long of stiff wire (No. 6 or telephone wire will do), bend these three together to form three cranks. One inch is used for crank, three inches for radius and three inches for twister, as shown in the drawing, and after this is placed through the longer bar, bend the outer inch as a hook. It is on these three hooks that the rope is twisted. The centre bar turning the three twisters at once as shown in the drawing. Drive a nail through one end of the long bar on to a post for holding it. The one who twists the rope holds the other

end and turns the crank bar. The other helper holds a picket or board with three notches as far away as the rope is desired in length.

You now proceed to straighten the twine on the hooks, placing the bar half way between the two helpers, fasten one end on to the nearest hook "A" and take it to the nearest notch "a" passing over

the centre notch "b" and back to the centre hook, back again to the centre notch and back again to the outer notch "c" and back to the outer hook "C," back to the outer notch again and around to inner notch and back to the first hook again.

This makes a six-strand rope, heavy enough for clothes lines. For a light halter, a 12-strand rope will do, simply repeat the process over again, and for a still stouter rope, strong enough for any halter or swing, repeat the process again and you get an 18-strand rope.

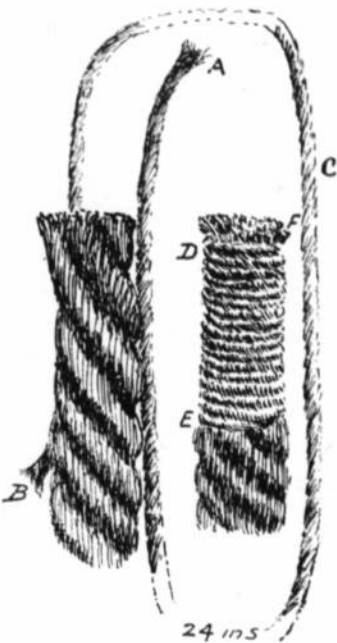
Now turn the crank bar twisting the three strands until they will stay bent like a wire when pressed with the fingers. Now take hold of the far end, proceed to twist the rope with its natural twist, have the helper carry the notch picket forward as fast as you twist, and the helper at the other end gradually twisting it to provide for the twist you are putting in it.

When finished, remove the notch picket and the three strands from the hooks and finish the remaining twist by hand. Cut off three ropes if uneven and keep the free end of the rope in the left hand, taking two-foot piece of twine, turning one end upward and pressing it under the left thumb against the rope, leaving two or three inches free as at "A." Turn the other end downward as at "B." Now with the right hand take hold of the twine at "C" and proceed to wind from the frayed end downward from "D" to "E." Keep it tight in the beginning and

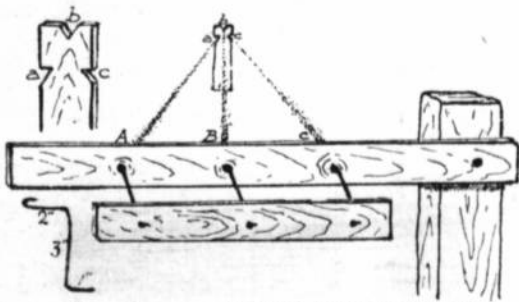
when an inch or two is found pull on the free end "A" and this will pull through the slack, tighten it until it cannot come unloosened. Cut off at "F" and you have an end of a rope which will never unravel. This little trick will

save many an old rope from wasting at the end, also enables you to pull it through a hole, for it can be made stiff and smaller than the rope.

In this way many a good halter can be made on rainy days in your spare time during the fall and winter from old balls of twine that would be otherwise wasted.



Finishing an end



The set-up for twisting twine into rope

## Co-operative Shipping Grows

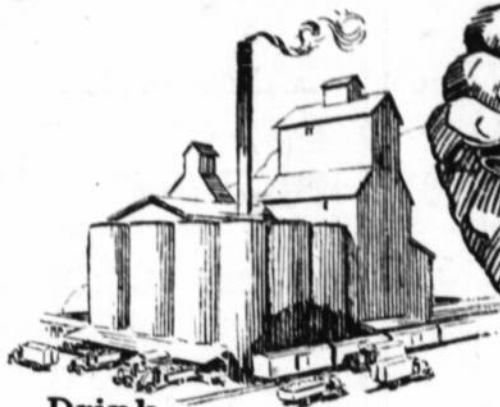
The following figures taken from a recent bulletin of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, indicate the growth of co-operative shipping in that province:

Year	No. of Assn's	No. of Cars	Value	Year	No. of Assn's	No. of Cars	Value
1914	9	30	\$ 42,034.22	1919	52	784	1,576,053.10
1915	10	140	150,512.76	1920	54	910	1,490,209.32
1916	22	241	223,171.25	1921	41	564	607,576.97
1917	35	548	1,050,285.18	1922	52	565	740,360.53
1918	41	689	1,558,621.14				

The apparent decrease of 1921 is not a real decrease, as the total marketings of that year were only 54 per cent. of what they were in the record year of 1920.

## Enjoy thirst-

Coca-Cola is sold everywhere, and you can buy it by the case from your dealer to serve in your home.



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SEND 10 CENTS

for an attractive pair of cuff links, a useful thimble and a book of "Facts" about Coca-Cola beautifully illustrated in colors.

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Enclosed find 10c. to be applied toward postage and packing for which send me the 10c. Coca-Cola thimble and the book, "Facts."

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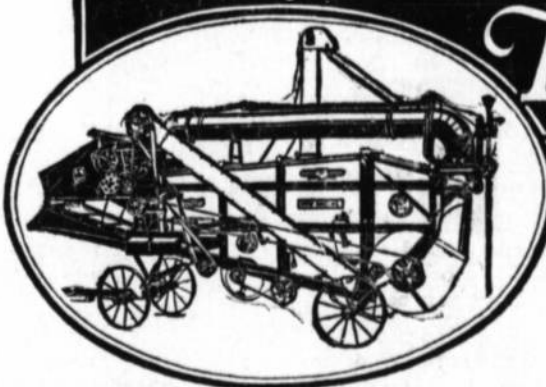
## CARHARTT'S



"IN ALL THE WORLD NO

# OVERALLS LIKE THESE"

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Somebody Pays the Loss

Caused by the non-appearance of the custom thresher on the day you expected him—and that somebody is you. It may be in damage to your crop from wind and rain, with the added possible loss caused by neglect in adjustments and the tendency to crowd the separator, all of which costs

money—and you pay.

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Threshing time is the time that proves whether you win or lose by your year's work. Don't take chances—play safe. The investment in a New Racine Thresher will make the harvest sure.

Belle City Manufacturing Co.  
Racine, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Two sizes—20"x32" for two plow tractors, capacity 40-70 bu. wheat per hour—24"x40" for larger tractors, capacity 50-90 bu. wheat per hour. Both sizes ideal for individual and neighborhood threshing. Threshes any grain.

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## Buying a Separator

With the coming of summer and fall a good many farmers will find themselves wondering whether to use the old separator again or buy a new one while they have the money. Others will be buying a new one for the first time. Having observed a good many personally I might suggest some things that would be worth while considering before buying.

In the first place a few will wonder whether it will pay to buy one or not. I would not hesitate advising anyone who milks even two or three cows to buy one. It is a very few people who have tried them who would go back to the old method of pans. The extra work entailed by the old method would if put in some other useful form such as raising hogs, etc., soon pay for the separator.

### A Word About Size

We wonder about what size to get. That all depends on your herd. If you are permanent as you should be, I'd buy as large as I expected to use in five years from now or even larger. There is every chance that your herd will increase in size and it ought to increase in production from each cow as well. One can run milk through a 300-pound-an-hour separator from ten cows, but it is a long job.

A 600-pound separator does not cost twice as much as the 300-pound one; yet it does twice the work or it can do the same work in half the time. With this size you can get a little better than a gallon a minute through it. Minutes may not be very long except when one is waiting for a train, but a minute seems much longer when turning a separator, and during this part of the day in the busy season these minutes count, especially when they are tiring ones, for running a separator is fairly hard work. Spend the time cranking a separator and it is lost in the field; and this ought to be considered.

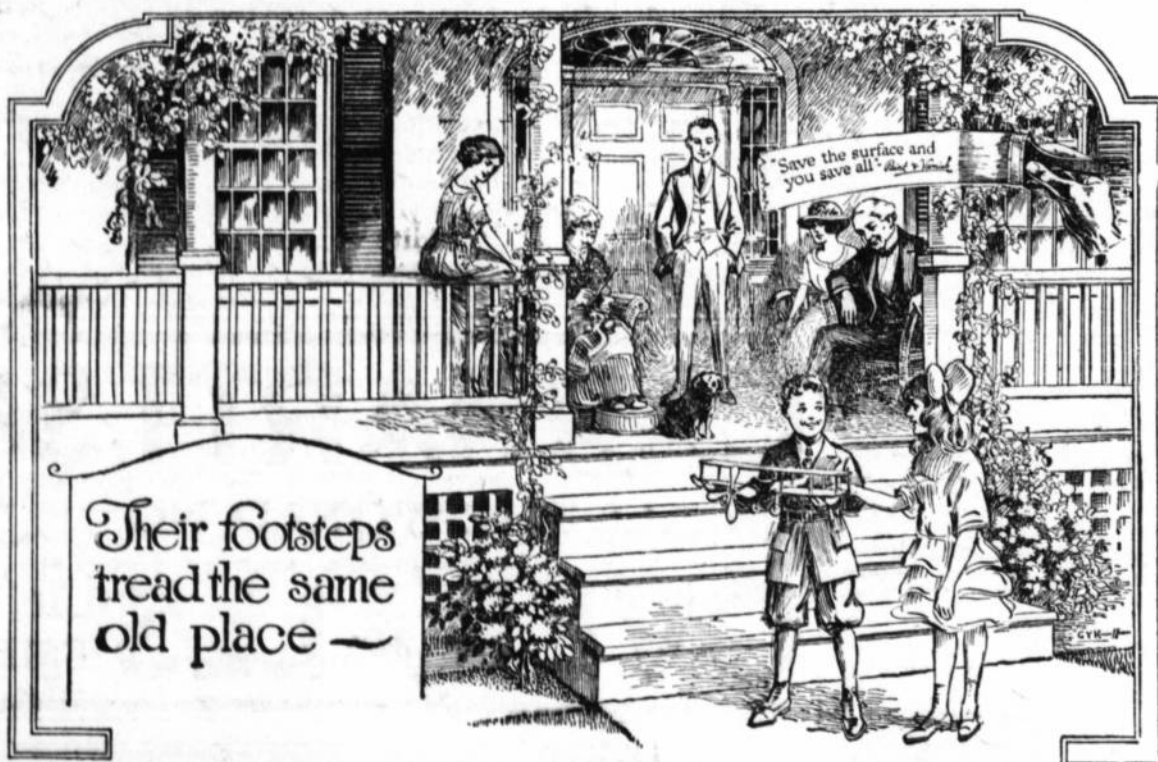
But here's another thing about the bigger separator. It will last twice as long for you. The machine which is only run half as much will last twice as long. New machines are not cheap. Because of the wear on a few parts a whole separator is thrown away. Let's use a bigger one and use it longer. The cost of the machine for each year is much less with the bigger machine. Cost per year and not first cost should govern our buying in everything.

### Heavy Tinware

It doesn't matter what kind of separator you buy. They all have some mighty good points. Probably the one thing to look for is good tinware. Heavy tin is not easy to get these days, but it pays to look for it. Rusting is bad business, in a separator bowl.

Simplicity is the next thing I'd say. The fewer parts the better so long as they do the work efficiently. One make of separator makes a big point of this. Another says it is only a talking point. You've got to decide that.

The separator we are using most is of the suspended bowl type. I like it better than anything I have ever used or seen



Their footsteps tread the same old place —

GENERATION after generation has mounted those steps and entered that door, and still—although the original owners are gone—the old home clings to its youthful appearance. The bride and groom of yester-year, who made this their love nest planned wisely. They saved and preserved by the use of paint. Other generations saw the wisdom of this, and today the old home stands as a monument to those who not only built well but knew the economy of surface preservation by paint.

## B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT

70% Pure White Lead  
(Brandram's Genuine B.B.)  
30% Pure White Zinc  
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has been in use throughout Canada for many years as a surface protection against the elements of decay. Even if it were more expensive than other paints it would be more economical, for this safe, dependable paint will last longer than any other paint.

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The homestead shack of Chas. Kieper, 1901, and his present home two and a half miles S.W. of Fielding. The windbreak, which was planted five years ago consists of Russian Poplar, Maple, Willow and Caragana. His buildings are equipped with electric light and other modern conveniences.



used. It runs nearly half an hour after stopping the crank so it evidently runs easily. The tinware is of the best, and it is easy to adjust and simple to clean up every day.

I like the speedometer attachment on it fine. In fact I do not think I could now buy one without it. It is essential to keep the speed steady to have even cream tests and if the separator is run too slowly you do not get all the cream. With the bell attachment one can run the separator at almost a perfect speed and one is apt to turn it more steadily and not jerk it on the forward and backward pull, which is so apt to start wear on the cogs of the wheels.

Another thing one should be sure they can get repairs for the separator. Usually nothing needs replacing for years, but when it does or when an accident occurs and puts it out of commission it is a great nuisance to have to send hundreds of miles away for the repairs or possibly not be able to get them at all.

I think it is a good plan for a farmer to be allowed to have a separator on trial for a week or more before buying. After separating, the skim-milk can be tested out to see if the separator does a good job or not. He can also find out if the separator turns easily enough or not before deciding. This method, of course, makes some trouble for manufacturing companies, but probably make sales for them in the end.—J. Brown, Crossfield, Alta.

### Salt in Pigs Ration

The common notion that salt is poisonous to pigs is dealt with fully in an article by J. Alan Murray, in the British Agricultural Gazette. According to this writer it is a notion that is widely believed in even by experts. It is in such sharp contrast to the fully established value of salt in the dietary of all other domestic animals as to warrant close examination.

Answering the question, "What is a poison?" the writer defines it as a substance which, given in minute doses, will produce fatality. It has been proved that salt will kill even cattle when given in large enough doses. The case is recorded of an ox which died after a four-pound dose of common salt, but this, says the author, does not admit it into the class of strychnine, arsenic and the other well-known poisons which are fatal in doses of 1/10,000 or less of the body weight of the animal ingesting them. Mr. Murray quotes an experimenter who puts the toxic dose of salt for a pig at about one-quarter of a pound. The risk of salt poisoning in ordinary practice is thus reduced to a remote possibility, which can only arise through gross carelessness.

### Brine More Dangerous

In the great majority of cases described as "salt poisoning," the trouble has been due to a consumption of brine from salted meat. This is not merely a strong solution of salt; it generally contains nitre, and always a certain amount of organic compounds derived from the meat, some of which are of a very deadly nature. Similar substances might also be present in certain kinds of meals, and these would account for the deaths which have been ascribed to the salt.

At all events, brine has frequently proved a source of trouble, and it may fairly be said that brine (not salt) is poisonous to pigs. It is, of course, poisonous also to other animals, or would be if consumed by them; but it is given only to pigs. There is little room for doubt that the prevalent notion that salt is poisonous to pigs owes its origin to the confusion of salt with brine. The salt which the brine contains is probably quite harmless when it is diluted with a large amount of swill. It might, however, tend to aggravate disorders caused by the organic compounds, if large amounts of brine were given regularly or at frequent intervals.

The conclusion is, therefore, that salt is poisonous to pigs in precisely the same sense as it is poisonous to men and other mammals; the difference, if any, being merely one of degree. For pigs, as for men, small quantities of salt are not only beneficial, but actually indispensable. Large amounts are more

## MIXED FARMING IS THE MOST PROFITABLE

### An Open Letter to the Farmers of Western Canada

Never in the history of this West has it been borne home so forcibly as at the present time the necessity for every farmer to diversify his system of farming.

Up until a few years ago it was possible for a farmer to make a living, and in many cases a fortune, out of growing grain (principally wheat). But times have changed, just the same as they have in the older provinces of Canada and the United States. The soil fertility that was so evident is not to be relied upon now and the cost of operation is ever increasing, making it well nigh impossible to rely entirely on the grain crop. In fact, the best proof of this lies in the fact that the financial organizations are more ready to assist farmers who are following mixed farming than they are farmers who rely entirely on grain growing.

While the above statements may not appeal to many who have still in their minds the easy money that was made in the past by farmers who took up land and were successful in growing fairly good crops of grain at comparatively small expense, that together with the rapid advances in the value of their land enabling them to call themselves well off, still the cold facts are borne home to us all each succeeding year that passes that if the farmer of today does not change his methods and adapt himself to changed conditions he stands a chance of being left by the wayside.

In studying the changes that the older provinces have gone through, everyone will admit that the dairy cow has played a great part in saving the situation, and at a time when the product of the dairy was worth far less than it is today.

It is well remembered when Ontario and Quebec farmers were forced to change from grain growing to keeping cows and were not able to get more than from 60 cents to \$1.00 per 100 lbs. for their milk, which was equivalent to from 15 to 20 cents per lb. butter-fat. Of course, expenses were not as high then as now, but the fact remains that it was the cow at that time that saved the situation and she will do so again.

As matters stand at present your land is just as fertile today as ever for the growing of crops that will produce milk, and we offer you a market every day of the year for your product—at the best price the world's market will allow us to pay, and, what is more, we pay you cash for every can. By the addition to your herd of a few more cows you can reduce the cost. It takes only a few more additional minutes to care for these additional cows and to milk them, and it is the same expense in time to take to the station the cream from 15 to 20 cows as it is to take the cream of 5 cows. What is better still, rust, hail, wind and frost will not destroy your dairy crop.

In closing, we wish to say that the City Dairy Ltd., affiliated with Standard Dairies Ltd., are in a better position than any other firm in Manitoba to give the farmers the best market for their cream. Being located in Winnipeg with a large milk and cream business, they have a home market at highest prices for their butter, and being managed by men who have spent their whole life in the business, they know the real requirements of the farmer. For these reasons we feel that we have a right to ask you for your patronage with the full confidence of knowing that we can, if you lend us your co-operation, assist in assuring to you a successful future.

*Jas. M. Carruthers, Pres.*

*J. W. Hillhouse, Sec.-Treas.*

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Ah-h!!

16.

**Be Safe!**

Don't wait for someone to be in pain to get Kendall's Spavin Treatment in the house.

For all external hurts and pains—for all muscular troubles.

Kendall's Spavin Treatment makes good.

KENASTON, Sask., December 8th, 1921

"Please send me one copy of your TREATISE ON THE HORSE. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for over eleven years and found it one of the best liniments I have ever used for all kinds of sores. (Signed) M. ZEMAN."

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Fill your pipe  
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If you  
roll your  
own  
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**OGDEN'S**  
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or less deleterious, while excessive quantities may cause death.

Salt is the chief ingredient in the ash of all the body juices and soft tissues. It is present in considerable quantity in the milk of both pigs and cattle, and it is excreted daily, in larger or smaller amounts, in the urine. The blood is thus deprived of a necessary constituent, and if this is not replaced in due measure the animals soon manifest symptoms of "salt hunger." This is most noticeable in the case of stalled animals consuming large quantities of starchy foods, e.g., potatoes, grain and grain offals. These feeding-stuffs by themselves contain little or no salt, and they are for the most part very rich in potassium compounds which tend to accelerate the excretion of salt.

#### Its Effect on Health

The presence of salt in the food tends to stimulate the flow of digestive juices, to promote the circulation, and generally to maintain and improve the health of the animals. According to German authorities, from one ounce to two ounces per 1,000 pound live weight per day is a suitable quantity of salt for ruminants, and about half that rate of allowance for horses and pigs. The quantity per head, for pigs of 100 pound live weight, would therefore be from one-twentieth to one-tenth ounce per day. This recommendation in regard to pigs no doubt refers mainly to fattening pigs and suckling sows. When the animals are allowed to graze, or obtain a considerable amount of green food, an even smaller quantity may suffice. In any case, it is better to err on the side of moderation, for only a very small amount of salt is indispensable. Also, the quantity may be in excess of requirements, although too small to cause any actual disorder; and this may excite the animal's thirst, and cause it to imbibe more water than is actually necessary, thus tending to retard its progress.

Probably the best way to administer salt to pigs is to mix it with the food. It then serves as a condiment, which stimulates the appetite, and is apparently much appreciated by the animals. The mysterious partiality of pigs for "dish-water" may, perhaps, be explained in this way. The slops usually contain a certain amount of salt, and, owing to the prevailing idea that salt is poisonous, all other sources of supply are often cut off. In coastal regions seaweed is used to some extent for the feeding of pigs. The fresh wrack (fucus), saturated with seawater, is mixed with Indian meal and boiled to a jelly, which is said to be relished by the animals. When potatoes are boiled for pigs, it is advisable to add a little salt, as would be done if the potatoes were intended for human consumption.

Some authorities prefer merely to place a lump of salt within reach of the animals, thus leaving the quantity consumed to their discretion. Prof. Evvard, of the Iowa Experimental Station, recommends a mixture of equal parts of air-slaked lime, bone-meal, and salt, to be placed in the pens at the disposal of the pigs. The use of salt for pigs in one form or another is customary in most parts of America; and, as in Germany, it is strongly recommended both by experienced practical men and by scientific experts.

#### Fall Litters

On the Dominion Experimental Station at Lacombe, it has been found that the fall-farrowed litters will pay almost as well as the spring-farrowed litters for the production of pork. While the former consume somewhat more meal to produce a pound of pork, the high prices, obtained for fall-farrowed pigs, marketed in the months of March, April and May, usually more than offset the extra cost of feeding.

Accurate data have recently been kept on 105 hogs which were farrowed in the fall of 1922. The total cost of feed, this including the feed consumed by the dams until the time of weaning, was \$962.56 or \$9.16 for each hog fed. The 105 hogs sold for a total of \$1,471.71, or an average per hog of \$14.01, giving a profit of \$509.15, or an average profit per hog of \$4.84, and this is an attractive profit to realize from the feeding of hogs. With these hogs 4.28 pounds of meal were required to



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**COOEY CANUCK RIFLES**

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



### Spoiling the Kids

My cousin, Julia Marshall's kids are always on display; she likes to put them on parade and shove them in your way. She has two little freckled boys and one small freckled girl, and thinks them made of solid gold, of ivory and pearl. She trots them out to show to me when e'er I happen in, the three of them, John Henry, Chub, and little Susan Min. Then Julia starts to glibly tell of all the things they've done, the things they've said, the marks they've made, the prizes they have won. She tells in detail of their health, their tonsils and their clothes, their diet, and their anecdotes, their parties and their hose. She talks as if no other kids on hill top, vale or sea, could hope to equal point by point the kids she's showing me. Now, while she talks they're standing by and drinking in her words, which come in beaves, swarms and flocks, in regiments and herds. Of course, I say, "O, yes, yes, yes, your children sure are fine; I'd like to use your telephone, you see they're fixing mine." "Why, sure you may, but first of all I just must have you hear our Chubbie use the telephone—he talks so cute and dear!" She lifts the youngster to the phone while I stand by and wait, and all the time I'm losing time for it is growing late. My cousin Julia's kids, I 'spose, are all that kids should be, but she will spoil them, sure as fate—that's how it seems to me; she'll puff them up with silly praise and pat them on the brow, then find she has a nest of prudes a dozen years from now.



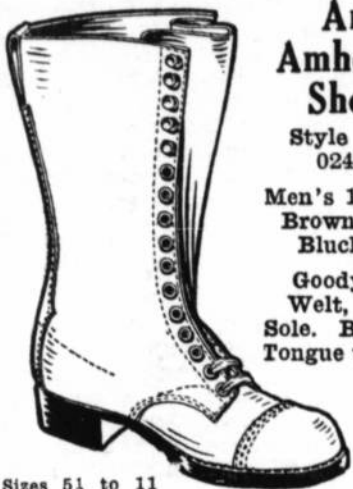
## New Lamp Burns 94% Air

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

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If your dealer does not stock Amherst No. 0243, write and we will send you the name of the nearest dealer who does.

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**GOMBAULT'S BALSAM** is ten times as effective as ordinary liniments.

We import Gombault's Balsam from far-away France—made from oils of wonderful, penetrating effect; it is the only preparation of its kind.

It quickly scatters and destroys congestion caused by sprains, bruises and strains. By promoting normal circulation it removes the cause of pain.

Burns, open cuts and all rheumatic conditions, lumbago, sore throat and chest colds yield to this unique remedy with only one or two applications.

When pain comes, don't hunt for relief—have Gombault's Balsam always at hand for quick relief.

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Good For Animals, Too

Always dependable for most horse troubles. No firing or cautery. Hair returns to its natural color. Try it.

The Lawrence-Williams Company  
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**GOMBAULT'S BALSAM**

The Imported Liniment  
HEALING and ANTISEPTIC

produce a pound of pork, while with the 1922 spring-farrowed litters an average of 3.34 pounds of meal were required to produce a pound of pork. The feeds consumed and prices of same were as follows: Shorts, \$18.90 per ton; oats, 50c a bushel; barley, 60c a bushel; and tankage \$50 a ton. The farmer-feeder with home-grown grains and unmarketable products would stand to make a much greater profit.

Experience has then proven that fall litters pay almost as well as the spring-farrowed litters. Early fall litters are stronger and more easily raised than spring litters. The sows stand up well under the added strain of raising two litters a year, and by the following of such a practice the cost of carrying the sows for the year is reduced by half. In addition to this the fall litters provide profitable work for the winter months and furnish means by which the value of the grain crop may be doubled or even trebled at a time when the prices of the grain crop are at their lowest.

### No Expensive Buildings Required

When pigs are farrowed early in the fall it has been found entirely feasible to raise these litters without heated or expensive buildings. It pays to have the pigs come early in September. This gives them a good start in life before freeze-up. Litters farrowed as late as October 10, have given good results, but even although these are later in maturing they still give satisfactory returns although not as good as early farrowed pigs.

For success with fall litters there are no more potent factors than the supplying of dry, comfortable sleeping quarters, and the run of a yard where the hogs may take exercise. A straw shelter has given good results. This shelter is so constructed that the steam from the hogs will not condense on the roof and fall back on the hogs. Between five and six feet has been found to be the best height at which to place the roof.

The fall-farrowed pigs should be fed sparingly on a good growing grain ration supplemented with either milk by-products or tankage. If this latter is used it should comprise about five to 8 per cent. of the meal ration. Alfalfa, green-feed, turnips or mangels can be fed to advantage during the winter months, the roots in particular exercising a beneficial influence on the digestive tract. Shorts and finely ground oats make the best meals upon which to start the pigs. When about 75 pounds in weight barley may be added, and this increased until the hogs are turned off. Overfeeding is disastrous for fall pigs. It quickly stunts them, put them off their feed, renders them unthrifty, and leads to colds, crippling and rheumatism. It pays to warm the drinking water in winter, and this should be supplied to the hogs at least twice a day.—C. R. Bradford, Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta.

### Handling Cows on 365-Day Test

The yearly test of dairy cows is to be strongly recommended both as a basis of selection in breeding operations and for the effect upon the cow herself.

It is the production for the entire year that the dairyman is interested in. He needs a record that is an index of the cow's productiveness throughout the year even though she will not produce the same amount under herd conditions that she did in the test.

The increased production of the cow that is on test throughout the year will more than pay for the extra feed and labor required and the effect upon the cow alone is often times worth the time and trouble necessary to complete the test. The cow will deepen, have more capacity in her middle, and show development in her udder as a result of the heavy production while on test.

In the feeding and handling of test cows for yearly production it is necessary to use more thought than in feeding for any other kind of record or in feeding for ordinary herd production. The test extends over a long period of time and the cow cannot balance her ration from her body fat. The best and often times the most expensive of the ingredients to be found in the ration is the thought that the man responsible puts into it. Good records cannot be

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made consistently unless the feeder puts his best effort into the work. The cow should be in good condition before freshening and should be fitted with just as much care as the cow that is intended to be tested for the short-time record.

## Preparation

A cow should have a rest of two months or more before starting her year's work to ensure the best results. A cow that is not accustomed to grain in liberal amounts before the conditioning period will respond to the fitting ration much more quickly than one fed grain the year around. A good fitting ration should have a fairly wide nutritive ratio. One composed of equal parts by weight of ground oats, bran, oil meal and corn is fairly satisfactory.

After the cow has freshened properly she may be gradually started on her test ration. It is a good plan to make this a rather scant allowance of grain at first. I believe in not trying to get the cow to her greatest flow of milk until at least a month after she freshens. Consequently it is best to start her at about one pound of grain to seven pounds of milk, or even less than this.

With the long-time test it is necessary to feed a wider ration and one that meets the nutrient requirements of the cow. It should also be one that the cow likes and that stimulates her appetite. It is a good plan to start in with a rather wide nutritive ratio, about 1:5 for the grain, exclusive of the hay, silage, and roots, which will, of course, widen it considerably. As the test proceeds, it is well to narrow the ration, but to keep the strong stimulating feeds, such as cottonseed meal and other heavy protein grains, until the later part of the period when it is desired to keep the cow up to her flow. When the cow is well on her feed, the nutritive ratio may be 1:5 inclusive of the roughage.

## Water Requirements

The manger should be kept scrupulously clean and all feed that is not eaten should be removed. Anything that the feeder or milker can do for

the comfort of the cow will be well repaid. A good bed of straw in a comfortable stall is a good investment. It is not always possible to have a drinking fountain in the stall with the cow, but it is possible to keep a pail of water in one corner where she can get it. This will often increase a cow's production several pounds a day at very little cost. Water is the cheapest feed that we have and the one that is often supplied in limited quantity. A cow needs from 300 to 500 pounds of water to produce 100 pounds of milk. A part of this she gets in her feed, but the greater part comes as water she drinks. When a cow is turned out in a bleak, windy yard to go to the creek to break the ice with her nose, it is no wonder that she refuses to drink enough to satisfy her requirements. Water should at least have the chill taken off and if the cow will drink warm water it may pay to warm it.

The ration should be palatable to the cow, as this stimulates a greater flow of the digestive juices which results in more complete digestion of the food. The ration should be fairly bulky, as such a ration is more thoroughly digested. It should contain as many feeds as possible as the cow will stay on it and relish it longer. A ration that has worked very well with us is as follows: 300 pounds ground oats, 400 pounds bran, 200 pounds cottonseed meal, 300 pounds gluten feed and 300 pounds of oil meal. If the cow is getting thin it may be well to increase the amount of gluten or to add corn meal or some other carbonaceous feed. If the cow is dropping on her milk flow it may be well to add a little cottonseed meal or oil meal or to increase the root allowance.

## Recognizing the Limit

Sometimes when a cow is going down in her milk flow and there is no apparent reason for the decrease, she may be brought back to normal by reducing the feed. There seems to be a maximum point in the feeding of a cow beyond which the feed allowance cannot pass with beneficial results. When more grain is fed, the cow is unable to

get good from it and simply becomes a machine for the handling of grain. A decrease of the grain may not be followed by an immediate increase of milk. It takes some time for the cow to become adjusted to the new ration.

If a cow is fluctuating greatly from day to day in her milk flow, watch out for over-feeding. This is frequently one of the first signs of this trouble. A reduction in the feed when this is first noticed is sometimes the means of saving the cow from going off feed.

The question is frequently asked, "How can I feed my cow so as to increase her test?" There is no way that this may be done for any length of time. Dairymen have tried to accomplish this since the Babcock test was invented and have not yet succeeded. When the percentage of fat goes up, the milk flow usually goes down, so that any effort to tamper with the test is liable to result disastrously. Moreover, if a breeder is convicted of tampering with the cow by drugs or other nasturtiums, he is liable to expulsion from the association and loss of all his privileges as a member.—J. E. Burnett, in the Holstein-Friesian Register.

## The M.A.C. Orchard

The orchard of the Manitoba Agricultural College, six miles south of Winnipeg, is serving a most important purpose in demonstrating to the hundreds of city visitors who go through it every week, that the prairie farmer will, in the course of a few years, be virtually independent of Ontario and British Columbia for fruit.

As a show place, this orchard, under the direction of Prof. Brodrick, has not such an extensive apple display as may be seen at Morden, nor such a variety of plums as are on view at Boughen's Valley River nursery, but the wealth of small fruit, and the gorgeous floral exhibit, awaken never-ending praise from the throngs of visitors.

Prof. Brodrick is a great believer in the commercial possibilities in small fruits in Manitoba. He has growing on a fairly large scale experiment, all the

important varieties of strawberries and raspberries that are reputed to be hardy in Western Canada. The gooseberry, Prof. Brodrick says, he is more slow to recommend. The best commercial varieties of this fruit do not compare with strawberries or raspberries for hardness.

When the College moved to its present location in 1915, the plums, which made up the collection of D. W. Buchanan, were made the nucleus of the new plum orchard. These are selected native plums and show a great variety as regards edibility, yielding qualities, and size. Hansen hybrid plums, Compass cherries and sand cherries, and a few other sorts, such as the Tom Thumb cherry, have been added to this orchard and have been bearing for a number of years. In regard to the Tom Thumb cherry, Prof. Brodrick thinks it has commercial possibilities and may be raised and sold here in competition with the high-priced imported article. In appearance and size it is the equal of the best British Columbia cherries. It is a treat to eat out of hand. Its dark, deep purple flesh and sweet taste make it saleable in any market. It is thin skinned and has a small pit. As a cooking cherry it is most attractive because it remains whole either in pie or preserve. Lastly, the bush is small, somewhat the size and shape of a bushel basket when fully grown, and bears heavily, beginning the year after it is put out.

A new plum orchard has been set out containing the best improved native sorts, Mammoth, Assiniboine and others, and the best sorts originated in Dakota and Minnesota—Pembina, Cree and Ojibway plums and Zumbra cherries.

Apples have been a very heavy crop this year at M.A.C. The orchard contains a very fine assortment of Saunders' hybrids. These have been bearing continuously for eight years. Some idea of the culinary value of these crabs may be gathered from the fact that the T. Eaton Co. have agreed to take as much of the harvest as Prof. Brodrick would sell to them. They will then be sold over the counters of the



big store in open competition with the imported Ontario crabs.

Alongside the commercial plum orchard, a commercial apple orchard has been planted. It is made up of the varieties which have done best at Morden. Prof. Brodriek anticipates that practically all of these will do as good service at Winnipeg as they have done at Stevenson's, as the climatic variation between the two localities is very slight.

This commercial orchard has been sown to a cover crop, a new term in the vocabulary of many western farmers. Rape has been sown between the rows of trees. This will collect the snow and ensure protection for the roots, a wise precaution even though, as in the case of the M.A.C., the plum trees are on native plum stock and the apple trees grafted on Russian crab stock.

The College horticultural department labors under one serious disadvantage. Some visitors, who understand only the primitive language of an empty stomach, help themselves lavishly from the tempting trees. A plague of grasshoppers is much to be preferred, as grasshoppers at least, do not break down the trees. Marauding human visitors stop at nothing. Last year some carefully controlled breeding experiments were carried on, and the resulting fruits tied in paper bags for identification. What potentialities were wrapped up in those fruits no one can tell. Their pits may have borne the germ of fruits which would have made valuable additions to the horticultural wealth of the West. Robbing admirers took fruit, bag and pit, and the whole results of a year of scientific labor were lost.

#### Organized Co-operation in Canada

The Co-operative Union of Canada, a national federation of co-operative societies with headquarters at Brantford, Ont., has just published the statistics for last year of such of its affiliated societies as have furnished information as to their business operations. For the previous year fourteen retail societies reported, whereas, on this occasion, one marketing and twelve retail societies did so. The aggregate sales of the latter were \$2,166,196.42, as against \$1,990,764.56 for fourteen societies in the previous year. The co-operative marketing organization, United Grain Growers Ltd., also did a distributive business of \$2,838,424, making a total sales of the reporting societies in the organized movement of \$5,004,620.42. The latter organization in addition marketed 89,224 head of cattle, 79,890 hogs, and 26,000,000 bushels of grain.

The retail societies disclose an aggregate share capital of \$293,183.26, an increase of \$83,622.19. The loan capital of \$157,782.63 indicates a decrease of \$7,652.11. Of the twelve retail societies, nine report the payment of dividends on purchases during the year, ranging from one and a half to ten per cent. Ten of them made a net profit surplus during 1922, aggregating \$157,320.58, an improvement of \$2,607.70. As such societies had an aggregate share capital of \$268,443.26 this net profit surplus is equal to 58.6 per cent. on the capital investment were it disposed of in that way. Of this amount, however, \$138,761.61 was returned to the consumers as dividends in proportion to their purchases. Notwithstanding the increase in net profit this represented a reduction of \$5,750.30, indicating, it is suggested, a tendency to greater appropriations to reserve.

The furnishing of this financial information is voluntary, and, therefore, it is incomplete. The Co-operative Union states that several societies reporting last year and still in successful operation have failed to do so on this occasion, and others regularly neglect to do so. Apart, however, from the societies in the organized movement there are some hundreds in Canada more or less co-operative operating independently of each other. The Co-operative Union takes the view that to this fact must be attributed most of the co-operative failures which occur. While local organization, direction and control is regarded as of the essence of the movement, the relations in Europe between the individual units expressed through national unions are very intimate, and in consequence local skill in

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direction and supervision of management and administration of each society has been developed to a very high degree. The Canadian Union now calls monthly for business financial and statistical information and circulates the same among the societies for the information and guidance of each; together with other data furnished by the societies individually which may be considered helpful to all in promoting economy and efficiency. At the same time advice is promptly given thereon

with the view to the correction immediately of such unfavorable features as become manifest and before serious losses accumulate; the object being, as is the practice throughout the international co-operative movement, to place the experience and judgment of all societies at the service of each. While local autonomy has not been interfered with in any degree, the rules of the union were amended at the last two annual congresses giving the executive disciplinary authority over societies per-

sisting, after due warning, in business policies calculated to impair the credit of the movement or to lead to disaster. It is felt that the future of the co-operative movement depends upon the extent to which Canadian co-operative societies are prepared to co-operate in this respect for the purpose of solving their own problems and that extensive organization of new societies is not desirable until satisfactory progress is made in that direction with those already in operation.





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# News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

## Saskatchewan

### The Progressive at Last

The first number of The Progressive, the new association paper, was issued on Monday, August 27, and contains several instances of the snappy writing which characterized Turner's Weekly, formerly published at the same office.

The paper has been sent out as an emergency issue, to aid in the campaign for the wheat pool, and in its present form is neither the size nor shape it is intended eventually to assume. Its permanent form is intended to be a seven column newspaper, when it will carry a summary of world, Canadian and provincial news, special features, and articles by men who are thoroughly conversant with the subjects on which they write, as well as news of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and its activities. The policy of the paper will be in line with the policies of the S.G.G.A., as enunciated from time to time, and will attempt in every way to live up to its name as The Progressive.

Copies of the first issue have been widely distributed, and it is hoped that it will secure the wide circulation it deserves.

"Judge the spirit of The Progressive by this issue, if you like, but do not attempt to judge its value as a newspaper or as a source of information. It is a Wheat Pool issue."

### Edenwold and the Ruhr Policy

At a meeting of the Edenwold G.G.A., held on August 13 last, a resolution was passed in support of the British policy on the reparations question. The preamble to the resolution points out that the demoralized condition of Europe is one of the causes of the condition of the agricultural industry in the West, and that the condition of Europe is due directly to the strong-handed policy of France in the Ruhr. The policy of Britain, on the other hand, it states, is one of building up, fostering and strengthening trade and commerce in Europe, which can be accomplished only by giving Germany a chance to work out her own economic salvation. The resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved, that the Edenwold local of the S.G.G.A. go on record as stating its belief that the British policy is in the best interest of agriculture in the West, in Canada, in the Empire and in the whole world, and that the Edenwold local respectfully request the government of the Dominion of Canada to support to the limit of its ability the policy of Premier Baldwin with regard to the adjustment of conditions in Europe, and make its influence felt in this direction at the forthcoming Empire conference; and

"That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Central office of the S.G.G.A., with a request to forward it to all locals for endorsement, and also to forward copies to the Rt. Hon. McKenzie King, premier of the Dominion, and to the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, member for Regina constituency."

Craik local is another which has this year gone "over the top," having increased from the neighborhood of 60 in the year 1921 to 96 for the present year. This figure is also 15 in advance of 1922.

## Alberta

### Co-operative Marketing at St. Paul

"Great benefits have been derived through selling to the St. Paul Live-stock shipping Association, organized last fall, which sold to the U.G.G. at Edmonton," states a letter from Gilbert La Rue, secretary of St. Paul local. "The big packing companies have kept buyers here throughout the winter with the ostensible object of buying hogs and cattle legitimately and for profit, but in reality to put the U.F.A. Livestock Association out of business. This they

partly succeeded in doing, they paid higher than the Edmonton market in some cases, but it took Mr. Elliott of the U.G.G. of Calgary, at a largely attended meeting here recently to show up the plans of these buyers. He said it was strange that higher prices than Edmonton are paid only where there are U.F.A. shipping associations. These buyers are interested in the fact that you shall not sell co-operatively. He said the U.F.A. and the U.F.M. created the U.G.G., and that there are 36,000 (thirty-six thousand) farmers behind it. Its decidedly a farmers' company. He outlined the system of the U.G.G. like that of a bank or other large well-conducted institutions. It is truly the United Farmer in business. The U.G.G. encourage farmers to raise bacon hogs. There is a 10 per cent. premium paid for bacon hogs by the Dominion government. In fact both provincial and Dominion governments encourage us to raise bacon hogs. Among many other reasons he instanced where five cars had been shipped on the main line of the C.N.R. by five farmers to Winnipeg. This cost them \$40 each. It could have been done by the U.G.G. for \$40. A district association will be formed at St. Paul and a man appointed to look after the interests of the U.F.A., and it is felt there will be no doubt at all of the success of the venture."

### Olds Provincial Political Association

Although bad roads and the harvest season interfered with attendance of delegates important business was transacted at the annual convention of the Olds U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held at Mayton, August 1. N. S. Smith, M.L.A., who was the principal speaker, outlined, in the course of an address, the legislation passed at the last session of the provincial assembly. A resolution calling for a wheat pool to handle the crop of 1923 was carried unanimously. L. McComb, of Huxley, who brought up the question of automobile licenses, thought that licenses should be issued half-yearly instead of yearly, as the present system entailed a hardship on persons using cars only a few months in the year. This proposal met with the full support of the meeting, and Mr. Smith stated that he would bring the matter to the attention of the government.

Jos. Stauffer, of Olds, was elected president, and the following directors were also elected: W. R. Cross; Mr. Esperson, Olds; O. Kneival, Trochu; E. Bigelow, Wimborne; D. J. Hibbs, Huxley; J. B. McLaren, Bowden; H. D. Black; H. F. Robinson, Red Lodge. The convention re-elected E. W. Meers, secretary-treasurer of the association.

### Edgerton Co-operative Association Limited

Under the auspices of the Edgerton Co-operative Association Ltd., a public meeting was held in the Co-operative Assembly Rooms, on Monday evening, August 13.

W. C. Good, B.A., M.P., Brantford, president of the Canadian Co-operative Union, gave an address on Co-operation. He pointed out the advantage of co-operating in industry for the uplifting of the worker, and from a producer's standpoint finding better marketing facilities which individuals are not in a position to do. Speaking of the consumers' co-operative movement, he dwelt at length on the saving that could be effected in the small towns, if the business of the district could be concentrated in one large central store, owned and controlled by the people.

H. E. Spencer, M.P., member for Battle River constituency, spoke on Federal Matters. He gave a resume of the work of the legislature for the past session, which was very much appreciated.

There was a large attendance, and a hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Woodruff for

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the service rendered by both speakers.

### Hand Hills Convention

The annual convention of the Hand Hills Constituency U.F.A. Association was held on July 26, at Hanna. Owing to the early harvest, and bad roads the attendance was small. G. A. Forster, M.L.A., was present and gave a very interesting address on his work in the legislature. The officers elected for the coming year are as follows: President, P. W. Billwiller, Richdale; vice-president, J. Sutherland, Hanna; directors, Division No. 1, Mrs. L. E. Helmer, Pandora; division No. 2, Mr. Smithenry, Sunnyside; division No. 3, Mrs. Banner, Watts; division No. 4, W. R. Sharpe, Munson; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. L. E. Helmer, re-elected.

### U.F.A. Notes

A new local was recently organized at a meeting in the Rosebank school in the Stettler Provincial Constituency by R. O. German, director of the Red Deer district. The local adopted the name of "Rosebank." H. Victor Green, of Halkirk was elected president, and Mary E. Rammer, of Halkirk, secretary.

Stettler U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will hold its annual convention on November 15, next.

"The recent visit of Hon. W. V. Smith, provincial member, Mr. Lucas, our federal member, and H. E. G. H. Schofield, vice-president of the U.F.A., was splendid and will do good for our local," states Frank Olson, secretary of the New Norway local in his letter received recently. Mr. Olson states that the local is making slow but steady progress, and that all members have been busy canvassing for the wheat pool.



## The International Interest

Continued from Page 7

through our new and properly organized membership campaign, we expect to increase our volume to at least 350,000,000 bushels.

"So I repeat, proper finance is the first requirement. It is not vital, however; our own experiences have proven that. If it cannot be secured, the organizations can still be built piecemeal as in the United States, to a point where eventually they will attain the importance necessary for price control. But progress will be greatly slower and the job a far more arduous one."

### Canvassers Must Tell the Truth

Mr. Jewett voices a warning together with a constructive organization idea in his second recommendation:

"Another requirement of huge importance which must not be minimized is the necessity for conscientious, well-informed and intelligent membership canvassers. The history of co-operation shows that while some organizations in the past have failed of success because of poor management or ill-advised direction, by far the greatest number of failures has been due to a lack of understanding on the part of the membership. The duty of a solicitor is a two-fold one; he must secure the signature of the wheat grower to the marketing contract, and he must also leave that wheat grower with an understanding of the organization, a knowledge of what he may legitimately expect in price results, and an acquaintance with the many problems which his association faces.

"In past years we have had some solicitors who took the field with the lean idea that their only job was to 'get the name on the dotted line.' These men were responsible for exaggerated statements as to what the organizations could be expected to accomplish, particularly before they had grown to a size when they could exert considerable market control. It is hard to condemn a farmer, who signed a contract with the expectancy created by the solicitor that he was to get \$2.00 per bushel for his wheat, for criticizing his association when the final return was scarcely more than half that amount. No matter how efficient the operation might have been, no matter how much more the member received than he would have secured had there been no association, his mind invariably turned back to the \$2.00 quotation of the over-zealous organizer.

### Purpose of Co-operation

"At the present time all of our campaign staff are furnished what we term 'production thunder', carefully prepared in central headquarters to avoid dissemination of exaggerated or over-enthusiastic statements to farmers who are being solicited for membership. We are careful to present the movement in such a manner that the farmer obtains a clear realization of the fact that his association has in substance two distinct goals:

"The first, the temporary goal, consists in eliminating as much of the waste in distribution between producer and consumer as is possible, thereby returning to the producer the largest obtainable share of the price paid by the consumer. It does not involve price control which depends upon large bushelage and cannot be exerted to a satisfactory degree until at least a majority of the nation's total production is obtained for the pool.

"This same price control is the second, or ultimate, goal of the organizations. Our wheat grower prospects learn from our solicitors how and when it can be obtained—in other words how and when a proper and fair price can be definitely assured through co-operative marketing. Thus they enter the organization with appreciation of the fact that a number of years and a greatly expanded membership and bushelage will be necessary before complete success can be achieved. In the meantime they are more satisfied with what can be done in their behalf through lessened cost of distribution and direct sale to millers and export buyers."

### Operation Problems

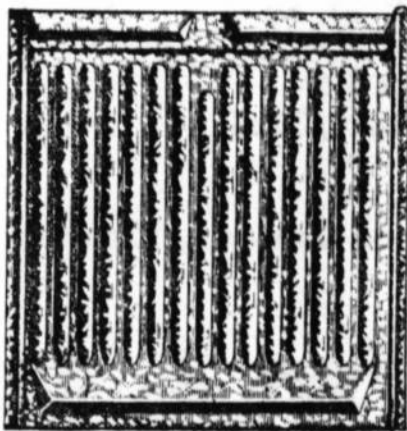
When actual operation of the sales organization is begun a new set of problems confronts the pooling structure

# Pedlar's Steel Shingles

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**W**HY cover your whole roof with sheathing as a foundation for the actual roofing? No need to spend so much hard-earned money for lumber when you buy Pedlar's "George" Steel Shingles. All the lumber you will need is a moderate quantity of 4 x 1 inch stuff to use as purlins nailed across the rafters at 24-inch centres. This forms a perfect foundation for the big "George" Shingles, which are exactly 24 inches square. They lock on all four sides and 25 of them cover 100 square feet.

## Fire-proof, Lightning-proof Weather-proof



Pedlar's "George" Shingle

This Shingle is made of high-grade, copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized, formed under immense pressure into a pleasing design with exclusive patent locking features on all four sides. It is 24 x 24 inches in size, and only 25 are required to cover 100 square feet of roof—fewer shingles to handle, fewer nails to drive.

No lightning rods needed when your barn is roofed with Pedlar's "George" Steel Shingles, which cover your roof completely from eave to ridge, with one sheet of steel. When a cable is run from each corner of the roof to a proper depth in the ground, the roof is properly grounded and cannot be injured by lightning. This roof is also fire-proof, wind-proof, water-proof and will never need repairing as long as the framework of the barn holds together. A roof of Pedlar's Steel Shingles is the nearest thing to an everlasting roof that has ever been developed.



### Note These Exclusive Features

Figure 1 shows centre section of the top edge of Shingle. Note the horizontal strip of metal which fits into the bottom lock of the shingle above it. Figure 2 shows the under side of the bottom lock which hooks into the strip shown in Figure 1. Figure 3 shows the method of laying the second course of shingles after the first (or lower) has been laid.

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This tire will give a consistent mileage in relation to price. Now you need not buy a tire of unknown or doubtful reputation. You can buy a GOODYEAR WINGFOOT made by a Company whose product is known throughout Canada for its superior quality.

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with a heart

according to Mr. Jewett. Those involving organization work disappear and the question of building an efficient, physical wheat sales structure becomes paramount.

"As task number one in the operation of a new wheat co-operative marketing association, I am inclined to put the work of securing adequate finances for moving the grain to market and for advancing funds to the members to carry them over an orderly marketing period until final returns are made from the pool. It may be that former banking experience influences me to stress too heavily the financing problems of marketing associations; but our own difficulties when first we got under way are still very real in mind.

"I do not anticipate that the Canadian organizations will have comparable trouble. I must again recall the fact that when our first associations were started no one in the wheat districts really knew what co-operative marketing on the pooling plan was. They had no precedents, and bankers and business men alike were inclined to look with quite human mistrust upon what was to them an untried theory. They knew that co-operative marketing had succeeded in prunes, but they were willing to remind you often that prunes and wheat were different commodities.

"In the case of a new Canadian organization, however, the successes in the United States must have their effect. Bankers, business men and the farmers themselves will be more approachable. But the problem of financing the first operations nevertheless will be a considerable one, and should be met in ample time so there will be no financial pinch to handicap the important early days.

"Another activity which I am happy to have the ability to stress is the necessity for protecting the value and physical properties of the existing farm organizations. The wheat pool is purely a marketing machine. It makes use of storage facilities which are already provided and which in most places exist in ample quantities. The wheat pool must see that farmer owners of elevators and terminal houses secure a handling charge which will maintain the value of their properties. It must give preference to farmer-owned concerns.

### Farmers Must Retain Control

"Let me conclude with one more point. It may be co-operative heresy from the standpoint of some of our leaders, but it is an opinion supported by my years in the movement. There has been great discussion throughout the United States, as well as in Canada, of the necessity for going into the world's markets of man power and staffing the associations with supermen for managerial positions. The statement has been made over and over that the job of the farmer is to organize and then to turn his association over to 'experts' to run for him. I am not in sympathy with this idea. In our wheat-marketing structure in the United States, I have to deal with one National and nine State Boards of Directors, every man of them a farmer. In the past I have had experience with governing boards of banks and business establishments. I am ready to put any one of our boards of directors, man for man, up for comparison with bank or business direction. They are alert, capable, vitally concerned in the progress of the movement. To them goes credit for what success we have been able to accomplish.

"I do not mean that specialists are not necessary in the operation of the association. They are necessary, and in the organization work as well. Men must be provided who understand campaigning to care for the first phase of the work. Then salesmen must be had who know the markets, and management obtained which has the ability to operate large scale business establishments efficiently and economically. But the control of the organization should and successfully can rest only with those men who are responsible for bringing it into existence and whose interests are tied to it with unbreakable bonds—the wheat producers themselves."



## Hauling the Grain Crop

Continued from Page 2

Pacific port are so small that nearly all the crop must still be sent to the head of the lakes. No other initial market gets the same volume of grain in such a short space of time as Fort William-Port Arthur, the "funnel" through which the grain from the prairies must be poured. And yet this market is over 400 miles from the nearest point of its supply, and 800 miles from the centre of grain production. It is worth noting here that the Canadian National Railways have this year opened its Neebing terminal which, with its 43 miles of trackage, will further expedite the handling of grain at the lake port.

With some variation, the normal date for the commencement of grain movement is about September 1, but the railways start preparing for it about the time the prairie farmer puts the seed into the ground. Engines and cars are inspected and the necessary repairs made to both motive power and rolling stock. Open top cars that are used for hauling ballast all summer are, toward the close of the season, converted into coal cars, thus releasing more box cars for grain movement. The available supply of cars suitable for grain carriage is by this means increased from 10 to 15 per cent.

As it is generally felt that the curtailment of yield brought about through rust this year was more serious in the southernmost localities, and as consequently the Canadian National Railways, with its main interest in the north, would not be relieved of tonnage comparatively speaking. Questioned as to this, A. Longstaff, of that road, stated that the C.N.R. was closely in touch with the car requirements of every one of its lines, and is in better position to handle the business this year than they had ever been before.

### Storage at Head of Lakes

In addition to the railway facilities which must be provided, there must also be storage for grain at the head of the lakes, since it is impossible to move the whole of the crop before the close of navigation. The elevators at the lake-head hold over 51,000,000 bushels of grain, and in addition to these there are interior terminal and storage elevators which help to regulate the flow to some extent. After the close of navigation there is an all-rail haul of grain to the East, but this is small as compared with the amount moved down by boat while the lakes are open.

It may not seem to a shipper or a consignee that the situation can be helped to any extent if he loads or unloads a car promptly, but if each would remember that there are at least 2,000 grain-shipping points in the West, he would realize what it means not only to the railroads but to grain shippers also to have cars loaded and unloaded without delay. To assist not only the railroads but the shippers as well, the much-abused demurrage charge works toward the desired end, but it can be readily understood that the railways would much prefer to have their cars earning freight charges than to have the nominal fee imposed to secure prompt loading or unloading.

### Army of Clerks Necessary

A large force of clerks is constantly figuring car, engine and train mileage, the tonnage handled by each train, the amount of coal, oil and other material required in the operation of trains. The mileage made by cars is a very important feature. It may be assumed that there are 50,000 box cars in Western Canada. If these cars average 30 miles per day (and this is a high average when the time it takes to load and unload cars is considered) it will readily be seen that if the railways could increase the average miles per car per day by one mile, that this increase of about 3 per cent. would be equivalent to increasing supply of cars by 1,500. In like manner, the other statistics, particularly the tonnage of trains, are of the greatest value to superintendents and others actually operating the railways, to check up the leaks and effect the necessary improvement on parts of the line which are not being operated with maximum efficiency.

## Pool Confined to Two Provinces

Continued from Page 2

signed up to make the contracts effective is 2,882,798, or 50 per cent. of the acreage of 1922, according to the government records.

Although harvest is in full swing and the handicap imposed on the volunteer workers is, therefore, a serious one, canvassers report that the utmost enthusiasm prevails for the pool, while many farmers have left their harvesting operations in order to assist in obtaining the signatures of their neighbors to the pool contracts.

### Saskatchewan Pool Incorporated

Regina, Aug. 31.—(Guide Special Correspondence).—The Saskatchewan Wheat Producers Limited, officially came into being on Saturday afternoon, August 25, when the formal incorporation of the association took place at the Parliament Buildings, Regina, the finishing touches to the articles of association having been made during the morning by R. W. Hugg, counsel to the association. The first shares in the association were allotted to George Spence, M.L.A. for Notukeu; R. J. Moffatt, Bradwell and Thos. Moffatt, of Viceroy.

### Articles of Association

The articles of association provide for a board of not less than ten and not more than sixteen directors, who will serve for a period of two years. The qualification of a director is the holding of one share, and he must have his residence in the district for which he is appointed. The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, are to be appointed by the directors. One person may hold the two latter offices and he may or may not be a director of the association. Any director may hold any office or position in the company. The delegates may from time to time increase or decrease the number of directors. No dividends shall be declared or paid to shareholders on shares held by them in the association. Shareholders' meetings will be held by districts once in every calendar year. Voting by proxy is forbidden, but provision is made for post-card ballots on the principal questions to be voted upon, including the election of delegates. The shareholders in each district will elect a director for the district. The principle of the recall with respect to directors and delegates may be brought into operation on presentation of a petition to the secretary of the company by fifteen per cent. of the members of a district. The directors may make provision for the holding of a referendum on any matter of interest to the company. Any person ceasing to be under a contract or agreement for the marketing of grain through the company, or making material default in the performance of any contract or agreement, will, on receipt of one month's notice, forfeit his share or shares in the company, unless in the meantime he enters into a contract satisfactory to the company or remedies his default. The directors have power to increase the capital of the company by special resolution, may consolidate or divide its capital into shares of larger amount, may convert its paid-up shares into stock, and reconvert that stock into paid-up shares, may subdivide its shares into smaller amounts than that fixed by the memorandum, so, however, that the amounts paid and unpaid on each reduced share shall remain in the same proportion, cancel shares which have not been taken up and reduce the amount of share capital by the amount of such cancelled shares, and may also reduce the capital of the company subject to the consent required by law. Moneys received from the sale of grain will be placed in a separate account and used exclusively for the purpose of paying to persons delivering grain to the company. Shares may not be transferred except to persons, firms, or corporations concerned in the production of grain in the province.

### The Pool Executive

A. E. Wilson, of Indian Head, president of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association, was appointed president of the association at the first meeting of directors after in-

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Gentlemen—Send me your large folder and full information about paying for a course with a Storage Grain Ticket. I expect to attend school about \_\_\_\_\_ (Month)

SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

RTE. \_\_\_\_\_

PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_

G.G.G. 9 to 12

corporation, and A. J. McPhail, vice-president. Other members of the executive are George Robertson, M.L.A., Wynyard; L. C. Brouillette, of Landis and R. S. Dundas, of Pelly. George Robertson was appointed secretary pro tem.

### Signing Up Satisfactorily

Hundreds of meetings have been held during the week in all parts of the province and the greatest interest has been manifested. Reports received since the drive commenced are most encouraging. Last Mountain constituency reports 150,000 acres signed up, which is over 50 per cent. of the total. Oakdale has 100 per cent. signed up; Conquest, 90 per cent.; Grandview, 90; all in Kerrobert constituency. Semans reports over 53,000 acres under contract and the canvassers are still working, while Moose Jaw, so far as reported, has an average of 84 per cent. Figures as at Friday last show 755 contracts received at headquarters, Regina, covering a total of 120,000 acres.

### Sign Up for Trial

Last Friday, Premier Dunning made the following statement in regard to

the wheat pool, to The Grain Growers' Guide:

"I am convinced that the majority of Saskatchewan farmers desire to try out a wheat pooling system. My hope is, therefore, that the present effort to get started will succeed.

"In addressing meetings to explain the proposed pool, I have not presumed to urge or advise individual farmers to sign the contract. That is a matter which only the individual farmer can decide for himself, having regard to his own business situation, but I do say that in fairness to himself and to the men who are attempting the direction of the enterprise, he should appreciate fully all that the contract means before signing it.

"Those in charge have decided that the experiment cannot start unless 50 per cent. of the wheat acreage is under contract. There will be no satisfaction for anyone if the attempt fails for lack of the minimum acreage. I hope, therefore, that every farmer who believes in the pooling system under this kind of contract will sign up, as this is the only way by which a trial of the system can be made."



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Meal**

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cleanses the teeth,  
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Apply to J. E. ARMSTRONG, Westman  
Chambers, REGINA, SASK.

## The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse  
in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

### Railway Extensions and Senate

The Editor.—Will you give me permission to air my views and to express my disgust at the action of the Senate in blocking the branch lines construction on the Canadian National. As I have the misfortune to live in one of those affected parts, I, of course, feel this action of our upper house pretty keenly. It seems to me to be a foolish way of governing the people. Our members of parliament chosen by the people go down to Ottawa to legislate for them, always keeping in view the welfare of Canada. They discuss fully every measure and when it is finally passed and presented to the Senate and thrown out by them, it looks to me like time and money wasted.

According to the reports in the newspapers, there was a great deal of lobbying by C.P.R. officials and people interested in having the C.N.R. returned to private ownership. Does it seem right that these interested people should be allowed to sway an important measure, affecting so many citizens, in this manner? Have the members of the upper house (chosen as they are for life, and not elected by the people) the ability of legislating wisely? or is there some amount of truth in this discrimination between the East and the West.

I see by a cutting in a newspaper that the Montreal Gazette states, in regard to the proposed branch lines and extensions: "Some of them have long been advocated by promoters; some had actually been commenced. Not one of them, it can be said is of pressing public importance, nor can it be claimed that any general interest will suffer by their not being completed." I could not help but wish, when I read the above, that the writer could just change places with the settlers down here for a short time, and I'll warrant there would be a change of opinion. This part of the country was thrown open for filing, and on the understanding that a railway would be built very shortly, it was quickly settled up in 1910. Most of these settlers came from the U.S.A.—first class settlers, with experience, money and stock. The country was transformed in a short time

from wild prairie to large fields of grain. Some of these settlers are sixty miles from a railroad, (I reside forty miles from the nearest Canadian railroad) and the hardships and privations that go along with such conditions would fill a book never mind a letter. Lack of hospitals and medical attention for the sick, lack of religious facilities, educational facilities, and everything that is worth while in this life, is denied us. Our men are on the trail practically all winter, wearing out horses, waggons, themselves and the women at home. Every storm that rises means some anxious folks with their eyes glued on the long, long trail, and their nerves racked to pieces. The expenses of staying over night, and sometimes two or three nights, quickly absorb any profit there might be. And this has gone on for thirteen years and our hopes raised high in expectation of relief, is dashed to the ground.

Most of these settlers have already left this country disgusted and gone back to the U.S.A. More will follow now, as their general talk seems to be that the East is dominant and the West will never get what she ought. It seems to me decidedly foolish to spend huge sums of money, to bring in settlers from the Old Lands and at the same time, drive out the very best settlers we could get.

Again we have this fact: The C.N.R. main line is not a paying proposition and never will be until it has enough feeders to make it so. The government of Canada was obliged to take over this system, and Sir Henry Thornton in his program of extensions, started in on the right way to make the system a profitable one, and this action of the Senate throws the whole thing out of gear.

In conclusion, I would like to ask your readers to give their opinions on this matter. Do we really need a second chamber? If so, should it not be an elective one, and then only for a stated number of years? It looks to me that some reforms are needed. In our school books, we have the action of the people when they forced King John to sign the Magna Charter. This is lauded as a great event, and I think the people of Western



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Canada must take example from them and decide what is good for the West and East combined, and not be run by either eastern interested monopolies or C.P.R. officials.—Mary Agnes Davies, Pretty Valley, Sask.

### Why Danish Cows Are Better

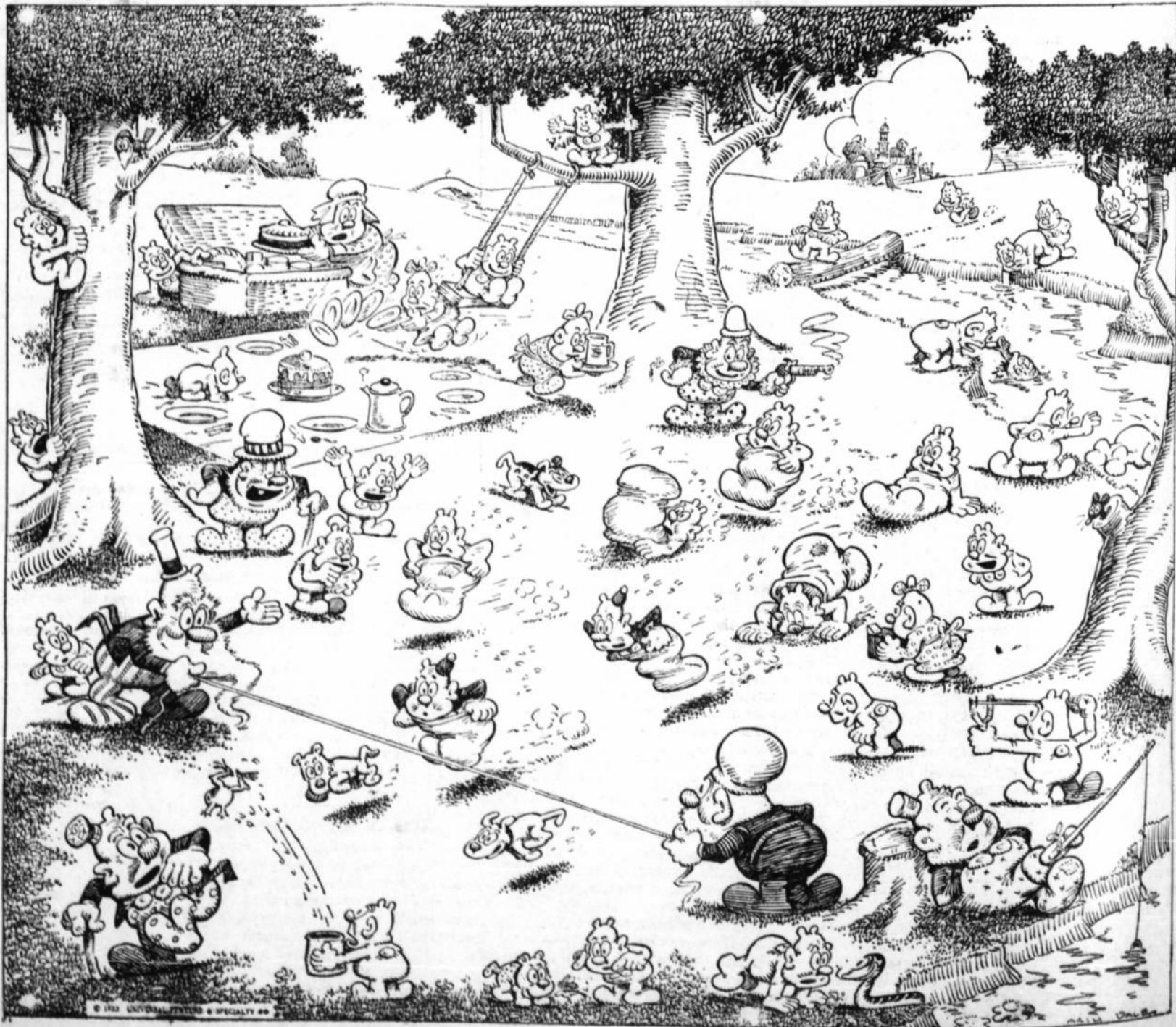
The Editor.—In Denmark milk testing is very common, that is why Denmark has better milk cows than anywhere else in the world. By looking over the milk records the farmer is able to weed out the poor cows and retain the best. In this way they are certain to improve both milk and fat production.

About ten years ago I had a job in Denmark, as a milk tester, so will give some information on how to get the right test. I was testing milk on thirteen farms which had an average of 23 cows each. This would make in all around 300 cows. I tested the milk from the cows every two weeks, weighing the milk from each cow and feed she required. I moved from place to place every day.

In Denmark they generally milk their cows three times a day, so I took a sample of milk from each cow three times a day in proportion to the milk she gave. By mixing together the three samples from each cow and by using the necessary apparatus for testing the milk, I got the right test from each cow. From these figures we secured the yearly records from each cow.—Peter Overgaard, Bingville, Alta.

### DOO DADS' PICNIC

Back of the village of Dooville, through a meadow and across a bridge, are open spaces and deep green grass. Here's where the little Doo Dads come for their annual picnic and for real fun there is nothing else that can compare with it. Look at the little Doo Dads in the sack race! Nicholas Nutt fired the pistol for the start. Away they went hoppety—hoppety—hoppety. Doc Sawbones and Flannelfeet are holding the tape. That will be carried away by the winner. There can be no doubt but that little fat, chubby Roly will win the race. Already he is nearing the finishing line and he has left little Doo Dads sprawling all along the course, and on the side lines Roly's friends are urging him on. One little Doo Dad had captured a big, green frog and was carrying it home in a can—Mr. Frog became tired and out he jumped. Surely Mr. Frog will land on Mr. Grouch—and Mr. Grouch does not like frogs. I'm sure Roly will never be able to stop very quickly, and if stupid old Grouch stands where he is Roly is bound to upset him and then there will be a mix up. I just wonder how that little rascal was able to shin up that huge tree! No wonder the little fellow below is crying, for he cannot follow. Soon lunch will be ready. Already the cloth is laid, with an angel food cake, with white icing, in the centre of it. Wonder what that little baby Doo Dad intends doing! Oh! dearie me! Oh! dearie me! The little Doo Dad chap in the swing has upset the little girlie Doo Dad who was carrying the dishes and surely it will strike the one who has started for a pitcher of water for the lemonade if she doesn't hurry. Splash!! that was a little Doo Dad hitting the water. His playmate pushed him in the river just as a big turtle pinched the nose of the other little chap who was leaning over the bank.





# The Countrywoman

## Agencies that Help

SOMETIMES in their work about the house women meet problems that tax their resourcefulness and ingenuity, and they wish they had some kind friend or teacher at hand to whom they could turn for advice. The very fact that they would be able to discuss that particular problem would often help solve it. It is not entirely that they want advice as much as that they want some one else's opinion to help them make wise decisions of their own.

Possibly it is some question connected with the ever present task of feeding a family. It may be that the jelly will not jell in the way cook books say that respectable jellies ought, or that the woman wants to know how to can some of the vegetables and does not know how to start and what kind of equipment to use. It may be some question connected with the clothing of the different members of the family. The economical woman may want to know how to dye an old garment so that it will come out an even shade of color, and she wants to know the color that particular garment will take the best. Perhaps she wants to buy some new equipment for her kitchen, such as a new range, a power washing machine, dish-washer or pressure cooker. She does not know the different makes which are available. She would like to know the principle on which the various makes work. She would like to know where she can buy them and the probable cost of the article. Or, again, it may be that she wants to buy some furnishings for her house. Usually she has a definitely limited sum of money to spend and she wants to spend it to the best advantage. She wants something in good taste and yet up-to-date so that her rooms will look cozy and inviting.

All these and many more we could mention are questions which confront almost every woman at some time or other in her home. And yet there are many women who do not know of the different agencies to which they may apply for information and advice.

For help in questions about the house the woman may turn to departments of the provincial government, or to magazines. In all three of the prairie provinces there are colleges of agriculture that are always ready to supply information in regard to agriculture. The extension service departments connected with the University in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and with the Department of Agriculture in Manitoba, prepare bulletins on canning, sewing, house furnishing, from time to time, and these give very valuable up-to-date information. This help is given free within each province, and if a person in one province wants a bulletin that is printed in another, they have to pay only a small sum for it.

In matters of health, the Provincial Department of Health always stands ready to give information regarding the prevention of contagious diseases, and to give advice on sanitation. When epidemics appear to be ready to sweep over a whole community much illness could be prevented if interested individuals would get in touch with the Department of Health and get advice on how to care properly for those who are sick, and how to prevent the disease spreading from one member of a household to another.

Magazines are always at the service of their readers and stand ready to get the information desired. They will put their readers in touch with manufacturers of the article wanted and tell them of the different makes on the market. By simply writing down her problem in a letter and sending it to household department, the woman will get an answer that gives her the best information available, or put her in touch with those who are in the best position to give her the advice she desires. She has no need to go on worrying each season over the same old problems, or the new ones cropping up, when these willing agencies stand ready to help her.

## "Don't Touch"

Lately I visited a family where there were four small children. I stayed about an hour, and in that short time the mother said: "Don't touch," about fifty times! This is no exaggeration. What was worse still was the fact that not one of the children obeyed her!

They tried to feel my dress, they touched my out-door things which were on a bed, they touched bread, potatoes, all the food prepared for supper and they even touched knives, at the risk of cutting themselves!

In teaching a child not to be always handling things, the mother must see that she is obeyed. It is very trying for a visitor to have children shouted at all through her visit. The first time a tiny baby is told not to touch is the time to start training that child. Never say, "Don't you touch this or that," and then, because you are too busy, fail to notice that the child has done the very thing you just told him not to do. When you say "Don't touch," be careful to watch the child for a few minutes afterwards. A baby longs to handle things, and he may hurt himself seriously because he cannot realize that they will hurt him.

It sometimes seems to me that babies want to touch a thing for the simple reason that you have just told them not to do so! It must be the contrariness of human nature! Eve might never have touched the apple had she not been told she was to leave it alone! However this may be, babies love to touch every new thing they see. It is their way of finding out what is in this wonderful world, in which they find themselves.

I make a practice of putting dangerous things out of a child's reach. I never have a baby very near me while I prepare a meal. I make him sit in his own corner during that time. I tell him that "mother will show him some things when she is not busy," and then I keep my word!

I see that he obeys me at once and I say: "Mother is looking to see if her baby is good," or words to that effect. No one likes a child who is always touching, and it disgusts a person to have to eat what a child has handled. A woman should have more respect for her visitor than to allow this; but the lesson must be taught early in life and adhered to until not touching becomes a habit.—Mrs. Nestor Noel

## Convenient Storing Places

Sometimes the busy housewife is puzzled where to find convenient storing places for all the odds and ends and small articles which must be kept out of sight but within easy reach in the house. Bureau and cupboard drawers and clothes closet shelves become crowded and it is difficult to keep them tidy and to locate the various articles when they are needed in a hurry.

I saw a most convenient arrangement in the home of a woman friend. She had taken an oblong piece of cretonne which came over half way up the door of the clothes closet and which corresponded in shape with the door. Across this piece she sewed strips of the same material, and sewed in such a manner that the strips formed pockets, open at the top. The lower row of pockets were used for holding bedroom slippers and very light shoes. The second row, a little higher up, held stockings and corsets and some of the smaller softer undergarments that did not crush easily. The top row of pockets held small articles needed in the bedroom, such as whisk, shoe-horn, box of shoe-cleaning equipment and a duster. Down one side of the oblong of cloth ran a deep, narrow pocket which was used for holding an umbrella. The edges of the oblong of cloth were bound with strong tape, and at the top small brass rings were fastened and the cloth hung by these rings from light nails driven in the inside of the clothes closet door. In this way she was able to have within easy reach a number of small articles which are very apt to clutter up the shelves of a clothes closet.

She used the same arrangement in the pantry. The rows of pockets hanging behind the pantry door gave her a handy place for clean dish towels, bandages, odd pieces of soft cloth used for cleaning. Another such arrangement of pockets on the inside of the door of cupboard which held her cleaning utensils held cleaning brushes, small utensils and packages of cleaning powders. Each article had its proper place, and she always knew just where to put her hands on what she needed.

## Friends and Foes of Children

An interesting health exhibit was one of the features shown in the Women's Building at the Edmonton exhibition this summer. The display was arranged by the Edmonton Home Economics Association, and featured some of friends and foes which children are apt to meet in their own homes.

The section devoted to children's friends showed nutritious foods which help to build strong bodies. Among these were: milk, grape nuts, corn flakes, fresh fruit, canned tomatoes, boiled spinach, bran and oatmeal.

The section displaying the foes of children showed: over-fried eggs, fried pork, sausage, tea, coffee, bad air, late hours, scolding at meals and piecing between meals.

One part of the display showed a good supper which consisted of brown bread, milk, prunes and sponge cakes. The bad supper included pork chops, pie, tea and fried cakes. A special feature which was very popular with children showed a miniature train passing through Healthland. The little train passed through a number of stations called: Bathtubville, Play Meadows, Long Sleep Tunnel, Fruit Valley, Drink Water, Toothbrush Town, Oatmeal, Bookland and Baked Potato Hill.

## School Lunch Sandwiches

Now that school days are with us once again, mothers find it quite a problem finding tasty articles that will be suitable for the children's school lunch. At this season of the year there are plenty of fresh vegetables available and the following recipes for sandwiches may help some to get more variety into the children's noon lunch box.

Take as many sardines as required, chop fine and squeeze a few drops of lemon juice into them. Spread between buttered bread.

Boil one pint of green peas until tender, season with a little salt, when nearly cold mash fine and add one cupful of chopped cold boiled chicken, moisten with a little mayonnaise dressing and spread thickly between slices of bread.

Boil two or three beets and when tender cut in very thin slices, put two or three between large lettuce leaves, sprinkling with boiled salad dressing. Then place the two vegetables between slices of buttered bread.

When dyeing material of any kind, if a clean pair of coal tongs is available it is very much handier than the generally used broom handle. Material can be easily lifted about, and the dye squeezed from it as it is taken out.

A hole in linoleum may be mended without patching. Heat paraffin, mix in enough plaster of paris to make it quite stiff and, while hot, pour the hole full and pat it down smooth. If the linoleum has a blue tint, use a little bluing to tint the plaster of paris mixture.

## This A Child Can Do

This a little child can do:  
Cheer you up when you are blue,  
Give you hope when hope is gone,  
Get you up before the dawn;  
Make the dull world bright and gay,  
Keep you in the narrow way,  
Give you back your youth again,  
At you heart strings tug and strain,  
Keep you in an awful stew—  
This and more a child can do.

—New York Sun.

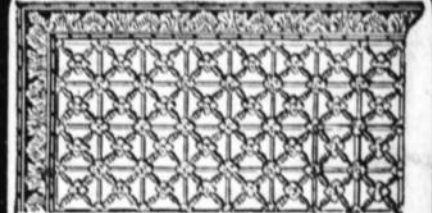


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Gas and wind in the stomach accompanied by that full-blown feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloat right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation, and there is no sourness or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.



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**1920 MODEL STANLEY JONES' COMBINATION** 25-inch threshing outfit, complete, self-feeder and blower. Always been inside. First-class condition. Price \$1,000. Terms, cattle accepted. Saries Bros., Cereal, Alta. 36-3

**LLING—PIONEER, 30-60, GOOD AS NEW;** little giant, 16-22, good condition. Both ideal for rearing. Cheap. Sold farm. Ira Payton, Climax, Sask. 32-5

**SELLING—25-H.P. DOUBLE-CYLINDER** Rumely steam engine, with full field equipment. Splendid boiler. Minor repairs only required. Price, \$1,000. Also 12-20 oil-pull at sacrifice. Harvey Smith, Bassano, Alta. 35-5

**CYLINDER GRINDING AND REBORING FOR** every make of car or tractor. We have "The Simplicity" machine. Its work is faultless. That's why we positively guarantee every job. J. Drever's Auto Machine Shop, 462 Balmoral, Winnipeg. 26-9

**FOR QUICK SALE—16 H.P. WATERLOO** steam traction engine, 28-42 Waterloo separator, fully belted, water tank, tank pump. Cash \$725, or terms arranged. T. G. Howe, Angusville, Man. 35-2

**SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, 36-60** White separator, run 17 days, 25-H.P. Reeves cross compound engine; seven breaker bottom Cockshutt plows; cook and bunk cars; water tank. W. R. Cooper, Meyronne, Sask. 35-1

**SELLING—GIBRALTAR 4-7-100 THRESHER** belt, nearly new, \$50. Sell or exchange for stock or small separator, Big Four, rebuilt by makers, ready to turn separator. What offers? Box 172A, Rosthern, Sask. 33-5

**SELLING—20-35 AVERY TRACTOR AND** plows; cylinders rebored and fitted with new oversized pistons. Snap, \$500. A. Reed, Heward, Sask. 34-3

**NEW DISC PLOWS, P. & O., COMPLETE** with whiffletrees, two-furrow or three-furrow, \$75, freight prepaid. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 33-5

**SELLING—CASE 32-INCH SELF-FEEDER,** complete for \$50. Eight to 15 dollars will put in first-class for big crop. J. A. Miller, Maple Creek, Sask. 33-4

**FORDSON TRACTOR, EXTENSION RIMS,** No. 7 12-inch Oliver gang, little used, \$400, f.o.b. Wainwright, Alta. O. Limpert, Hespeler, Ont. 36-4

**SELLING—HOOVER POTATO DIGGER WITH** picking box, bought 1921, dug 17 acres. Complete, \$235. Business, Bank of Nova Scotia. Frank Pierce, Tisdale, Sask.

**SAWYER-MASSEY STEAMER, 27 H.P.; AVERY** separator, 32-54; good condition, now threshing. No reasonable offer refused. D. A. Leckie, Meyronne, Sask. 36-5

**WILL TRADE—MEGNETO, NEW, ALSO SIX-** inch and eight-inch threshing drive belts, for any kind poultry. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax St., Regina. 36-2

**SELLING—30 H.P. AVERY STEAM ENGINE** and Red River Special separator. Sell cheap, or trade for smaller gas outfit. K. J. Nybo, Vanguard, Sask. 33-4

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## FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

**40 ACRES, FURNISHED HOUSE, STOCK,** crops, tools, only \$2,300. On main highway, convenient R.R. town; machine-worked loamy fields; 200 to 300 bushels potatoes acre common; valuable woodlot, 30 apple trees; comfortable house, good barn, granary, poultry house. Only \$2,300; horse, cow, heifer, poultry, tools, implements, crops included to settle soon; less than half cash. Details, page 67 illustrated catalog bargains many states. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 427LE Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST DAIRY,** stock and grain farms in Canada, in Winnipeg district, 1,600 acres, two sets of improvements, cost \$30,000, barn for 200 head of cattle and barn for 700 sheep. To settle a partnership will sacrifice 30 per cent. of cost and give easy terms. Also have some farms to rent. American Land & Loan Co., 35 C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

**GOOD FARMS, CHEAP FARMS AND LONG** time to pay. We can offer all this to intending settlers. Get your farm when land prices are low if you want to be sure of success. We have fine, improved, clean, fertile farms in all parts of Manitoba and are disposing of them at bargain prices. Write for list and full information. The Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg. 36-1

**BEST FARM BARGAIN IN BEST WHEAT** district of Alberta, near good town—640 acres, level, no waste land, 300 acres summerfallow. Price, \$40 acre. Buildings and improvements worth over \$12,000. Never had crop failure. Average wheat yield ten years, 25 bushels acre. Non-resident owner compelled to raise cash. Full description on request. Box 533, Lethbridge, Alta. 35-4

**NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN LANDS FOR** sale. Two improved farms, handy to elevators, and in good shape, one 480 acres, one 376 acres. Also 800 acres good wild land, seven miles east from city, three miles from siding, and several other small improved and unimproved farms. For particulars, write Imperial Bank of Canada, Prince Albert. 35-5

**IF YOU HAVE \$2,500 IN CAPITAL WE CAN** offer you the best 20-acre farms in California. We have made a study of the land situation and are satisfied you cannot do better than our 20 and 40-acre farms in the heart of California. Moderate prices and easy terms. Send for pamphlet. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. 36-4

**BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA.** For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 24-1

**13,000 ACRES OF WILD LAND FOR SALE IN** the famous Carrot River Valley, a district in which the crop never fails; close to school and railroad. Very easy terms to actual settlers. For map, price list and descriptive pamphlet apply to Black & Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-4

**FLORIDA LAND ON EASY TERMS—GOOD** fertile soil, near cities and towns, fine roads, excellent shipping, schools and churches. Write for booklet and statements. Carl Haselton, Hotel Juddiner, Bradentown, Florida. 30-4

**FOR QUICK SALE—473 ACRES, GOING CON-** cern, Calgary district, good home, fine horses select dairy herd, farm machinery. Bumper crop included. Terms. L. W. Barrett, Aldersyde, Alta. 34-4

**FARM TO RENT—1,280 ACRES NEAR STAR-** buck, 800 acres cultivated, plenty hay and pasture, full line implements, 30 cattle, eight horses, good buildings. Write list farms to rent. Michael Scott, 205 Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man. 35-4

**FARMS FOR PRICE OF IMPROVEMENTS** only. Abundance of water, firewood, hay, shelter. Prices from \$700 to \$5,000 per quarter. S. Garson, Ashern, Man. 35-5

**SELLING—480 ACRES, ALL BROKE, WELL** fenced, good water, good buildings, four miles from station, one mile from school. For particulars apply Charles Riches, Gladstone, Man. 35-3

**SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION, 130 ACRES** cultivated, town 1½ miles. P. Barton, Mount Green, Sask. 35-3

**WILL TRADE IMPROVED HALF, UNITY DIS-** trict, for cattle. Other offers considered. John Goodwin, Taks, Sask. 35-2

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 35-1

**I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS—** Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 29-9

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND** for sale O K Hawley, Baldwin Wisconsin 28-3

## BABY OUTFITS

**PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS—SAVE WORRY,** order our special complete outfit. 44 pieces of excellent materials—\$15.95. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Mrs. McKenzie, 235 Donald St., Winnipeg. 34-13

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J.** Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 35-14

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BUGS, FLIES, ROACHES

PACKAGES 10, 20, 40

Sprinkle under rugs and in clothes closets to KILL MOTHS



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 31, 1923.

**WHEAT**—Markets have been exceedingly quiet during the past few days. In the early part of the week prices advanced to 107 for October delivery on short covering in that month. When this buying had exhausted itself, the price dropped as rapidly as it advanced, and the market has closed around the dollar mark for the past three days. Exporters do not appear to be very keen, but on the other hand offerings are very light so far, and therefore hedging pressure is small. With fair weather the next week or two, there will be much more grain coming on the market, and unless we get a better export demand than now exists, it is doubtful if the price will hold up. There is a big premium on No. 1 Northern today, and compared to spot prices October wheat looks very cheap, but this spot price is the result of certain contracts made when everything looked rosy on Manitoba wheat crop some weeks ago, when it was thought that No. 1 Northern would be the predominating grade. Sellers of the top grades are having difficulty getting the grain to fill their ships; hence the high premiums.

**OATS and BARLEY**—Prices have held steady during the week, with a good enquiry for all grades of oats and barley. Barley receipts are increasing daily, and a continued good demand will be necessary to maintain present levels. Very little oats coming on the market, and odd cars are bringing good premiums.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Aug. 27 to Sept. 1 inclusive.	Week Ago	Year Ago
27 28 29 30 31 Sept. 1	27 28 29 30 31 Sept. 1	27 28 29 30 31 Sept. 1
Wheat—		
Oct. 104 100 99 100 101 104 95		
Dec. 101 98 96 97 97 98 101 94		
May 106 103 102 102 103 103 106		
Oats—		
Oct. 44 43 43 43 44 44 39		
Dec. 41 40 40 40 40 40 41 37		
May 44 43 44 44 44 44 45		
Barley—		
Oct. 54 53 53 53 54 54 51		
Dec. 52 52 52 52 52 52 49		
May 56 55 55 55 55 55 56		
Flax—		
Oct. 195 193 195 196 196 198 183		
Dec. 185 184 185 186 186 188 172		
May 191 188 189 192 192 194 194		
Rye—		
Oct. 66 65 66 65 65 65 66 66		
Dec. 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64		
May 66 65 66 65 65 65 66 66		

## LIVERPOOL WHEAT PRICES

The Liverpool market closed Friday, August 31, as follows: October wheat, 8s 8d; December, 8s 7d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.63½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency the Liverpool close was \$1.20½ for October and \$1.19½ for December.

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.14½ to \$1.18½; No. 2 northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.16½; No. 3 northern, \$1.05½ to \$1.10½. Winter wheat—Minnesota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.14½ to \$1.19½; No. 1 hard, \$1.10½ to \$1.16½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.09½ to \$1.12½; No. 1 hard, \$1.08½ to \$1.11½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, 93c to 97c; No. 1 durum, 92c to 94c; No. 2 amber, 92c to 95c; No. 2 durum, 91c to 93c; No. 3 amber, 89c to 94c; No. 3 durum, 88c to 92c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 82½c to 83c; No. 3 yellow, 80c to 81c; No. 2 mixed, 80c to 81c; No. 3 mixed, 78c to 79c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35½c to 36½c; No. 3 white, 30c to 35½c; No. 4 white, 33½c to 34½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 55c to 57c; medium to good, 51c to 54c; lower grades, 45c to 50c. Rye—No. 2, 63½c to 65½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.28½ to \$2.29½.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports 598 Canadian cattle from S.S. West Lake. Thirty of these were sold and realized 10c per lb. live weight, the balance of the consignment was held over. The S.S. Concordia, landed 444 Canadians also. Choice Ontario cattle sold mostly from 8½c to 10c, with some exceptionally choice steers realizing 11c and 12c per lb. The majority of the Concordia shipment were sold for short keep. Best Scotch ranged from 12½c to 13c. Prices were slightly higher on Scotch beef under shorter supplies. Four hundred Irish sold from 10c to 10½c for good quality and from 9c to 9½c for plainer kinds.

Birkenhead sold 310 Canadians, mostly at 14c per lb. in sink. Choice quality cattle brought up to 20c.

London reports no Canadian or American sides. English dressed sides averaged about 18c per lb. Supplies short, trade draggy.

Shipments to Great Britain during the week amounted to 1,207 cattle.

## WHEAT PRICES

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Aug. 27	119 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	98 1/2	85 1/2	74 1/2
28	115 1/2	110 1/2	105 1/2	94 1/2	81 1/2	70 1/2
29	113 1/2	110 1/2	105 1/2	93 1/2	80 1/2	69 1/2
30	116 1/2	111 1/2	106 1/2	94 1/2	82 1/2	71 1/2
31	118 1/2	113 1/2	108 1/2	97 1/2	85 1/2	74 1/2
Sept. 1	119 1/2	114 1/2	109 1/2	97 1/2	85 1/2	74 1/2
Week Ago	122 1/2	118 1/2	112 1/2	98 1/2	85 1/2	74 1/2
Year Ago	100 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	86 1/2	80 1/2	70 1/2

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur August 27 to September 1, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE	
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW		2 CW
Aug. 27	62½	46	45½	45½	44½	43½	55½	53½	50½	50½	203½	193½	165½	65½	
28	58½	45½	44½	44½	43½	42½	55½	52½	49½	49½	203	191	163	64½	
29	58½	45½	44½	44½	43½	42½	55½	52½	49½	49½	205	193	165	64½	
30	60½	45½	44½	44½	43½	42½	55½	52½	49½	49½	206½	194½	166½	64½	
31	63½	47½	46½	46½	45½	44½	56	53½	51	51	201½	192½	166½	64½	
Sept. 1	63½	47½	46½	46½	45½	44½	56½	53½	51½	51½	203½	194½	163½	64½	
Week Ago		62½	47½	46½	46½	45½	44½	54½	53½	50½	50½	206½	194½	166½	65½
Year Ago		60½	45½	41½	40½	37½	35½	54½	50½	46½	46½	193½	189½	173½	66½

## WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending August 31, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 8,768; hogs, 1,725; sheep, 1,314. Last week: Cattle, 10,573; hogs, 2,668; sheep, 923.

Cattle receipts this week have been a shade lighter than previous week, and a decided improvement in quality and finish was manifest in the bulk of the offerings. Well-finished butcher cattle and real breedy stockers and feeders are finding a very satisfactory outlet, but it is almost impossible to place these plain, ill-bred cattle that are coming forward in large numbers. If these plain, light cattle could be held back until better finished there would be a very much better outlet for them as medium butchers. Best butcher steers are bringing from 5½c to 5½c per lb., with an odd one reaching 6c, and heavier steers selling a quarter to a half lower. Medium butcher steers are bringing from 4c to 5c, and plain butchers from 3c to 4c. The cow market is weaker with tops bringing from 3½c to 3½c per lb.; medium cows from 2½c to 3½c. Prime butcher heifers are bringing from 4½c to 5c, and medium heifers from 3½c to 4½c, and stock heifers from 2c to 3c. Best feeder steers are bringing from 4c to 4½c, and the medium kinds from 3c to 3½c, and the plain kinds from 2c to 2½c. Best stocker steers are selling from 3c to 3½c; medium kinds from 2c to 3c, and plain ones from 1½c to 2c. Best veal calves are bringing from 5c to 6c, with medium kinds from 4c to 5c, and plain calves from 2c to 3c.

Hogs are showing a weaker tendency with thick-smooths selling today at \$9.90, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for selects. Prices are not firm at this quotation.

The run of sheep and lambs on the market has been light. As the period of auction sales in the Icelandic districts is now on, a great many sheep are being bought by packers and feeders at these sales. Top lambs on the market are bringing 11c, and prices are not steady at this quotation.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers	4.50 to 5.00
Medium to good steers	3.00 to 4.00
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.25
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Common stocker steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	4.25 to 4.75
Medium heifers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows	3.25 to 3.75
Fair to good cows	2.50 to 3.00
Breedy stock cows	1.75 to 2.25
Canner cows	.50 to 1.00
Choice springers	40.00 to 50.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice veal calves	5.00 to 6.00
Common calves	3.00 to 5.00
Heavy bull calves	2.00 to 4.00

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 32c, firsts 27c, seconds 21c, and these are jobbing extras 34c to 38c, firsts 30c to 32c, seconds 30c. The market continues very firm under a good consumptive demand. There were seven inspections last week. Poultry: Quotations live, delivered, chickens 22c to 27c, hens 14c to 19c, cocks 10c.

**REGINA, SASKATOON and MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Receipts in this province are extremely light, and storage stocks are being drawn upon to supply the consumptive demand. Dealers are quoting delivered, extras 26c, firsts 21c to 22c, seconds 17c to 18c. Poultry: The movement in poultry is reported to be very light and only sufficient arriving to meet local demands.



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C.P.R. Building, Edmonton, Alta.

Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.  
Grain Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

Quotations, live, delivered, chickens 18c, fowl 10c to 12c, cocks 7c, ducks 12c.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: This market is firm under light receipts. Quality is reported good. Dealers are quoting delivered cases returned, extras 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 18c. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 38c, firsts 34c, seconds 25c. Poultry: The market is easy under light receipts. Dealers quoting live, delivered, chicken 16c, fowl 10c.



W. A. Torrance

The Manitoba Cattle Loan Co. announce that W. A. Torrance has entered its employ in the capacity of purchasing agent. Mr. Torrance was engaged by Swift & Co. for twelve years as a buyer in the Chicago Livestock Yards, and came to Winnipeg in 1916, as salesman for the Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd. In 1918 he resigned to start in the stocker and feeder business on his own account. Combined with his long experience in the livestock business, he has a personality which will make him a general favorite among the patrons of the new company.

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Army  
Socks  
40c  
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No. 30  
British  
Army  
Socks  
40c  
Per Pair

No. 31  
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Army  
Socks  
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Per Pair

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# Christie's MONEY SAVING Bargains

Genuine British Army Surplus War Supplies and British Manufactured Goods

We will repeat what we have told you so often before, that NOWHERE ELSE IN ALL CANADA can you get such UNEQUALLED BARGAINS as at John Christie's. We started this mail-order house to cater specially to the needs of western farmers, and we are doing a tremendous business simply because we are giving A BETTER QUALITY AT A LOWER PRICE. We carry genuine British Government Surplus War Supplies and British manufactured goods—all of them THE VERY CREAM OF BRITISH PRODUCTION, and of such high quality that in many cases they will WEAR TWO OR THREE TIMES AS LONG as similar articles of inferior quality purchased in the ordinary way. YOU TAKE NO CHANCES when dealing with us, because we will promptly refund your money if you are not satisfied.

No. 1—Genuine British Army All-Wool Cardigan Jackets—These are of fairly heavy weight for fall and winter wear, and have just arrived from the Old Country, direct from British Government stocks. They are really wonderful value. Each \$2.45  
No. 2—British Government Velvet Cord Trousers—Exactly as issued to the British labor battalions during the war. Velvet Cord is one of the best and hardest-wearing materials known. Sizes, 33 to 37. Per pair \$2.95  
No. 3—Munition Workers' Slippers—Made of genuine leather, with leather heels. Exceedingly durable. Per pair \$1.95  
No. 4—British Government Horse Blankets—We've sold thousands of these, and still they're in as great a demand as ever. Honestly worth four times the money. You'll have to pay \$13 per pair for these elsewhere. Warmly lined, two surecings, brass eyelets. Each \$3.25  
No. 5—Harness Brushes—Genuine British Government surplus; real bristles. Each 25c  
No. 6—Women's Royal Air Force Suits—Made of best Khaki Canton cloth, and consisting of smart jackets and pants. You'll like these for farm wear. Per suit \$2.95  
No. 7—British Government Pure Wool Two-Piece Underwear—Non-irritant to the skin, and made of very finest wool. Will outlast several suits of ordinary underwear. Undeniably best value in Canada today. Give waist measurement. Per suit \$2.95  
No. 8—British Government Army Blankets—We have sold thousands of these blankets to satisfied customers. Unequalled for thrashing and emergency uses in the home. Who wouldn't keep a pair on hand at this price? Each \$1.65  
No. 9—Dandy Brushes—A better quality than you'll get elsewhere at, each 25c  
No. 10—Genuine British Government Saddle Outfit—We've been selling these saddle outfits for 15 months, and they're still going strong—a sufficient indication of what western farmers think of them. Outfit consists of genuine All-leather British Government Cavalry Saddle, with cinch and stirrups; 4-lb. All-Wool Saddle Blanket; Riding Bridle with lines and bit; and Military Tethering Rope—all for only \$11.35. The value is really remarkable.

No. 11—British Government Regulation Leather Halters—With double heads. Part used by the British Army during the war, but guaranteed in first-class condition. Genuine Government oak-tanned leather. Much superior to any halters we have ever handled. Each 90c  
No. 12—Auto or Driving Robes—Guaranteed all wool, in beautiful woven colors. Will last a lifetime even with the hardest kind of wear. Size 60 in. x 80 in. Driving comfort at this price is remarkably cheap. \$3.95  
No. 13—British Government Officers' Trench Coats—(Four Coats in One). A smart, hard-wearing, all-the-year-round coat, and the most serviceable for country wear. Specially made for British officers, and of the best material obtainable. Makes a splendid winter coat, and in summer the all-wool fleece lining can be detached. State height and chest measurement when ordering. Coat is made of triple-proof, highest quality gabardine, and linings are as follows: 1. Detachable all-wool fleece lining. 2. Oilskin interlining (not rubber, which is perishable). 3. Check lining. Each, \$23.75  
No. 14—Neck Straps—Made of the finest English oak-tanned leather. Same kind as used by British Army for tying mules and horses. Absolutely new. Strongly made, and reinforced with ring for halter shank. Upper part 2 1/2 inches wide, with round throats. Each 95c  
No. 15—British Government Army Binoculars—Made by the world-famous firm of Lemaire, to British War Office specification for officers' use in the war. Each glass tested and passed and engraved with maker's name, and bears British Government mark and approval number. Some fitted with bending bar for eye-width adjustment. Magnification by five diameters, object glasses 45 millimetres (1 1/2 inches). Dull oxidized body, covered with fine Morocco leather. Central-screw focus. Supplied complete in brown leather saddler-made sling case, with shoulder strap. These are worth in the regular way at least \$30, and are remarkable value for \$14.75  
Ditto—but without bar for eye-width adjustment. Each \$12.50  
No. 16—Wonderful Bedding Bale—Consisting entirely of the highest quality British bedding. Orders are simply pouring in, and you should order now if you wish prompt delivery. We couldn't give you better value for the money. Outfit consists of:

2 British Army All-Wool Blankets, in pleasing dark shades.  
2 White Blankets of the best British military long-staple wool. Size 72 ins. x 90 ins. Weight 9 lbs.  
2 British-made Cotton Sheets, 70 ins. x 90 ins.  
2 Flannelette Blankets, 70 ins. x 90 ins.  
2 Pillow Cases, 42 ins. x 31 ins.  
Full Size Honeycombe Bedspread, colors pink or white.  
This outfit is a wonderful bargain at \$22.50  
No. 17—British Officers' Khaki Flannel Shirts—With collar attached, with two pockets, and are ideal for farm wear as they always look well, and will give years of service. State size of collar. Each \$2.95  
No. 18—Men's and Young Men's Suits—These suits are creating a real sensation. Nothing like them has ever before been offered in Canada at this price. The control of all clothing by the British Government during the war, and the release by the Government recently of thousands of suits made under government supervision by the highest-class British merchant tailors, are the only reasons for this wonderful opportunity. They are in all-wool tweeds and serges, in pleasing shades and up-to-date styles. Coat has three-button effect; cuffs on pants. Give height, weight and chest and waist measurement. Suits for Men, in sizes 32 to 38 \$7.95  
Suits for Young Men, in sizes 32, 33 and 34 only \$7.95  
No. 19—British Officers' Boots—For the farmer who prefers a fairly light boot. All leather tan Derby, leather lined throughout, with stitched soles and welts. Very hard wearing. State size; no half sizes. Our full guarantee goes with this boot. Per pair \$4.45  
No. 20—The Famous South African Field Boots—Greatest boot value in Canada today. Same kind as used by British Army. Made for exceptionally hard wear. Full kip tan leather, two single solid butt soles, leather lined throughout. Waterproof filling between upper and first sole; double waterproof tongue. State size; no half sizes. No stamp on sole. Wonderful value. Per pair \$4.90  
No. 21—British Officers' Trench Boots—We can strongly recommend these as very durable and thoroughly watertight. Leather lined, 16 inches high. Nut-brown shade. Indispensable on the farm. State size; no half sizes. Per pair \$8.25  
No. 22—British Army Socks—Made of highest grade grey wool, as illustrated, and ideal for farm wear. Guaranteed less than wholesale cost. Per pair 40c  
No. 23—British Government Moleskin Overalls—As illustrated. Made in dark blue moleskin serge with bib effect. Tremendously hard-wearing; don't confuse them with cheaper varieties. For the routine work of the farm, these will come in mighty useful. Per pair \$3.45  
Moleskin Pants—Of same material as the above. Wonderful value at, per pair \$2.95  
No. 24—Khaki Drill Jackets—Just the thing for harvesting, threshing and ordinary work round the farm. Very strong and durable. Sizes 33 to 39. Each \$1.75  
No. 25—Genuine British Army All-Wool Pull-over Sweaters—Made of finest wool. You'll need one on the farm this fall and winter. Unquestionably a real bargain at, each \$2.95  
No. 26—Plowing Harness Set—One of the greatest bargains we have ever offered. Set consists of four genuine British Government Artillery leather-covered wire-cable traces, with ends to connect to Concord hame, complete with belly-bands and back-bands. The traces were made by the British Government for use in hauling the heaviest artillery guns, and are so strongly made of the highest-grade material that they are practically indestructible. They are the most wonderful value we have ever seen. Don't miss this great opportunity \$9.25  
Complete Set of Harness—Fully equipped, and made of finest leather. Our unconditional guarantee goes with it. Per set \$35.00  
British Government Navy Serge—The thrifty farm housewife who likes to ply the needle, will find here a splendid opportunity to save money in clothing for the family. We have only a limited quantity, so order early, and make the garments up during the fall and winter. This serge is 31 inches wide, and is exactly as manufactured for the British Navy. It is made of pure wool, dyed with Indigo dye, and the color is absolutely fast, whether exposed to the sun or washed in soda. Here's What You Can Make From It: 2 1/2 yards will make a pair of Man's Trousers, a Woman's Skirt, a Girl's Frock, or a Small Boy's Suit; Seven Yards will make a Woman's Coat and Skirt; Five Yards will make a Woman's Dress; Seven Yards will make a Man's Suit. Per yard \$1.25  
Men's and Young Men's Overcoats—These Overcoats are made of all-wool tweeds, and there is no reason why, at this price, any farmer in Western Canada should be cold this fall or winter. These were made by a high-class firm of British tailors under direct government supervision, and they could not be manufactured today for anything like this price. Each \$7.95  
Auto Cleaning Outfit—Consists of 2 real Chamolais skins, each about 24 ins. x 20 ins.; 3 Chamolais mops; 1 Chamolais polishing cloth; 1 large sponge, 1 medium sponge. All for only \$3.90  
Halter Shanks—Nine feet long, complete with ring. Useful not only as halter shanks, but for a thousand other things on the farm. Strong and durable. These were made for the British cavalry, and are amazing value 25c  
Military Saddle Pads—Made of soft felt, half-inch thick. Weight, 4 lbs. Each \$1.85  
Combination Cape and Ground Sheet—Used by dispatch riders during the war. Unequalled value. Protect bedding from damp ground, or use it as cape. Special at \$1.45  
British Army Puttees—Made of finest Khaki material. Per pair 95c  
New Flax Haversacks—Ten inches square, complete with shoulder straps. Each .60  
Part-Worn Haversacks—In good condition. Each 45c  
Pure Wool Mitts—Navy color. Made of highest quality wool. Per pair 25c  
British Army Clasp Knives—With can openers. Made of best Sheffield steel. Each 55c  
Genuine British Government Admiralty Towels—Magnificent quality in white Turkish design, with fringed ends. Size 60 ins. x 25 ins. No finer quality on the market at any price. Per pair \$1.95  
Genuine British Government Army Towels—Size 43 ins. x 21 ins. In neat striped designs. Super quality. Per pair \$1.10  
British Officers' Special Grey Blankets—Made of best quality military long-staple wool, beautiful dark grey shade, size 72 ins. x 90 ins. Weight, 9 lbs. Regular price, \$9.00. Per pair \$8.00

YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED  
ALL CHARGES PAID ON ORDERS OF \$50  
UPWARDS

## JOHN CHRISTIE

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR  
BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS  
LEATHER SUPPLIES

9975 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.



No. 16  
Wonderful Bedding  
Bale  
\$22.50

No. 17  
Khaki  
Flannel  
Shirts  
\$2.95



No. 18  
Men's and  
Young Men's  
Suits  
\$7.95



No. 19  
British  
Officers'  
Boots  
\$4.45  
Per pair



No. 20  
South  
African  
Field Boots  
\$4.90  
Per pair



No. 21  
Trench  
Boots  
\$8.25  
Per pair



No. 22  
British  
Army  
Socks  
40c  
Per Pair



No. 23  
Moleskin  
Overalls  
\$2.95



No. 24  
Khaki  
Drill  
Jackets  
\$1.75



No. 25  
Pull-over  
Sweaters  
\$2.95



No. 26  
Plowing  
Harness Set  
\$9.25

